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## FINAL AGREEMENT ON TRUCE TERMS TO BE CONSIDERED

Supreme Council at Paris to Decide Conditions to Be Imposed on Germany, as Final Stage of Armistice Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—With M. Clemenceau back in the council chamber and Mr. Lloyd George's return from London expected early in the week, the conference opens a momentous chapter of its deliberations. There will be a consideration of the military, economic, and territorial convention to be imposed on Germany, which will form the final stage of the armistice, the term "preliminaries of peace," as descriptive of the final convention having been rejected for technical reasons. M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch will both be present at the meeting of the council, which will adopt the draft, after which Marshal Foch will once more proceed to Trèves to place it before the German representatives.

M. André Tardieu is expected to lay France's demands with regard to the German western frontier before the council on Thursday. The French claim, it is believed, is not based on an annexationist policy, defense of the country from fresh invasion being provided by the demand that not a single German soldier, or a single gun, shall be allowed on the west bank of the Rhine.

The central commission for the broad consideration of frontier questions already dealt with by the experts proposed by Colonel House and adopted by the Council of Ten, will not absolve the supreme body from dealing themselves with the report of the Belgian commission concerning the treaty of 1839, the revision of which affects Holland and Luxembourg. The revision involves the question of whether Belgium herself, or the allied powers, or the League of Nations, shall make the revision proposal to Belgium's neighbors.

There is also the question of the Adriatic which the quarrel between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs is forcing on the conference at this juncture. It is nearly four months since the armistice was signed, and the two great problems of Europe's reconstruction, Germany and Russia, are still pressing for solution. The return of President Wilson to Europe will synchronize with the determination of the conference to grapple with them and the connate difficulties with which they bristle.

The pressure of the demand for results on the part of the public is dealt with by Mr. A. J. Balfour in a press statement in which he points out the enormous nature of the task of the conference and the inadequacy of a short seven weeks in which to deal with it. The British Foreign Secretary is watching the attitude of the United States. What is going on in America at this moment, he declared, is more important for the success of the general peace than what is being done in Paris today. He added that by the end of March a preliminary peace, which would be the greatest stride toward universal peace, would at least be in sight. He further declared that the League of Nations would only be completely successful if the United States took an even share in the great tasks after the peace.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Marshal Foch, yesterday, placed the report on the military clauses of the armistice in the hands of the technical committee.

Paris, France (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—Marshal Foch presented today to the council of the great powers the military terms which are to be incorporated in the peace treaty. These will be considered on Monday, with the naval terms already submitted to the council.

The military terms provide for the disarmament of Germany down to 20 divisions of 10,000 men each, including 15 divisions of infantry and five of cavalry. Restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all classes of war material and the military and commercial use of the aeroplane is limited to the minimum.

Beyond Marshal Foch's presentation of the terms today they were not discussed.

The naval terms, now before the council, provide not only for the complete suppression of Germany's submarine equipment, but also for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations throughout the world, thus ending the use of the submarine in naval warfare.

The provision for dismantling the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal has been made the subject of a reservation by Admiral Benson, representing the United States, where this shall not be a precedent, applicable to American canal and harbor defenses, such as Hell Gate, Cape Cod Canal, and others.

The proposal for the destruction of the large German warships is approved in the report by the British and American naval authorities, but the French still make reservations against the destruction of these ships. The Supreme Council is expected to

## GERMANS CRITICIZE PLAN FOR COLONIES

Colonial Minister Expresses Surprise at Allied Intentions—Opposition to Draft of the New Constitution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The German Government wireless reports

proceedings in the National Assembly state that the Assembly has passed a measure prohibiting dealings in German bank notes and in the foreign securities now in German possession, with a view to protecting the state's interests, and preventing the exportation of capital.

Other measures passed empower the government to decree all the economic and financial measures necessary for the execution of the armistice conditions, to provide for a moratorium in respect to financial obligations within the empire, and to grant credit to those who render services in German imperial territory.

The latter measure is designed to meet the situation in territory occupied by the Allies. An emergency bill regarding Alsace-Lorraine, passed earlier in the week, provided assistance for those expelled from the provinces in question. A motion proposed on behalf of all women members of the Assembly, demanding the immediate raising of the blockade and the repatriation of German war prisoners, was adopted unanimously with applause.

All parties, except the Independent Socialists, also agreed to a proposal of the Colonial Minister, Herr Bell, that the question of the return of the German colonies should be discussed.

On Thursday, Herr Otto Landsberg, Minister of Justice, provided for the laws and enactments of the empire remaining in force until further notice, in so far as they did not conflict with the laws concerning the provisional government. Under this arrangement, the National Assembly would take the rights of the Reichstag; the States Committee, that of the Bundesrat; the Imperial President, that of the Kaiser; and the Imperial Ministry, that of the Imperial Chancellor.

The bill passed its first and second readings without material alteration, although the Independent Socialists advocated the transference of the rights of both Kaiser and Bundesrat to the Imperial Ministry. The delayed discussion of the draft of the constitution began on Friday, when it was arranged that two speakers from each party should address the Assembly, each being allowed one hour.

Herr Fischer, the first Majority Socialist spokesman, regretted the retention of the word "reich" and urged its substitution by "republic." He also considered that the power of the president should be restricted, and that members of the previous reigning houses should be debarred from becoming presidents. Herr Fischer also said that his party and the majority of the German people desired a uniform state, and considered that the draft did not go far enough in that direction.

Dr. Spahn, for the Center, proposed the uniform state-impossible, and said that Germany, including German Austria, must remain a federal republic.

Professor Delbrück, for the Conservatives, called the draft a bill for the gradual dissolution of the German Empire and emphasized the superiority of the Bismarckian constitution.

Article 19 of the League of Nations draft, which is referred to by the German Colonial Minister, provides that colonies which, as consequence of the war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves, should be under the tutelage of advanced nations, the nation to which this duty is entrusted exercising it as a mandatory on behalf of the League.

Treatment of Natives Defended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—General von Lettow, who has been sent by the German colony on reaching Amsterdam, paid tribute, in an interview, to the treatment accorded him by the British Government. He declared, however, that the natives in German East Africa, were still loyal and attached to the Germans and pronounced this ample proof in itself against the British allegation that Germany has forfeited her right to govern the colonies owing to her treatment of the natives.

Charges Against Extremists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—In the German National Assembly on Thursday, Herr Cohn denied that the Independent Socialists had used Bolshevik funds, but Herr Gustave Noske insisted that, twist and turn as they might, the Independents would never be able to clear themselves from the charge.

Premier Reassures Alsace-Lorraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—M. Clemenceau received on Friday delegates of the superior council of Alsace and Lorraine, and declared that everything would be done to secure the prosperity of the provinces.

## CORTES SUSPENDED OWING MAINLY TO MOROCCO QUESTION

French Claims in North Africa Before the Peace Conference Cause Outcry in Spain—Food Shortage Produces Outbreak

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Sunday)—After one of the stormiest sessions

in the history of the United States Senate, President Wilson and the Administration forces scored a decisive victory when, early on Sunday morning, the Victory Loan Bill was adopted, without a roll call and without amendment. Carrying \$7,000,000,000 in short-term notes, and with the interest rate left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Republicans fully believed that if this measure was held up they could force the President to forgo his determination of not calling a special session of Congress until his return from Paris.

Recently the whole of the Madrid municipal council resigned in this connection, but subsequently returned to office, and the trouble came to a head when the bakers went on strike and the military authorities took the bakeries in hand. Popular demonstrations immediately began, raids on the bakers' and provision dealers' shops being made largely by women. Mounted troops were immediately called out to patrol the streets, and martial law was proclaimed, after the Premier had reported to the King. The government has now taken possession of all the bakers' shops, and notices have been posted announcing the sale of foodstuffs at half the previous charges.

Reports from the provinces show that the shops generally are closed, in accordance with an agreement among all the Spanish chambers of commerce, protesting against the increase in tariff and railway transports. In Barcelona, there is again a danger of a complete stoppage of gas, electricity, and water supply, and elsewhere, Cadiz, Valencia, Seville, and elsewhere, there is also serious trouble.

Meanwhile the sittings of the Cortes have been suddenly suspended, and despite the various other explanations, it is sufficiently clear that the main cause is a statement of the French claim at the Peace Conference concerning Morocco, though the Catalonian situation and the obstruction in the Chamber are contributory causes. A report of the French statement to the Council of Ten, in which the amendment of the act of Algeciras and the modification of the Tangier international zone in France's favor were advocated, has produced a howl of surprise, dismay, and even anger, despite the French declarations in Paris that matters as between France and Spain might be easily and pleasantly adjusted without outside interference.

The opinion is that France knows perfectly well that Spain will not consent to any change regarding the international zone, unless it be in the direction of handing it over to Spain, as the latter has constantly sought. There have been occasional debates on Morocco in the Chamber lately, and there has appeared a danger of taking a turn that might render Spain's case more difficult, and now, with French ambitions openly declared and the matter being discussed in Paris, the government feels that parliamentary discussion had better be kept down for the moment, particularly as it became known that the Left intended to associate what is described as a very high personage with the Spanish adventures and failings in Morocco.

Apart from a section which has favored absolute withdrawal from Morocco, there is strong disposition to assert that French pretensions cannot be accommodated, and the Spanish attitude tends to stiffen in this direction. Most newspapers state that Tangier must not become French, and no new arrangements in Spain's favor

factory, must be maintained.

On the eve of the French statement in Paris, the Premier made an important statement in the Chamber, after Senator Cambon, the Catalonian leader, referring to the Morocco question, had said that the Spanish zone was not of any colonial consequence to Spain, but merely a political affair; consequently it should be used only to derive political and economical advantages therefrom, and, if necessary, Spain should abandon part of it, the question being for her only one of convenience and not of dignity.

In answer, Count de Romanones said: "We must hold to the convention of 1912. Our zone is of the highest importance to us. Consequently, we could not contemplate the least cession or abandonment. The French zone is very deep, but has little frontage. The Spanish zone, on the contrary, has much frontage. That is exactly what gives it a great value, of which we ought to take every possible advantage. It is not an claimants, but as defenders, that we ought to, and shall, sustain our rights in Morocco."

The Premier was understood to add something to the effect that the Spanish zone was to be regarded as an excellent instrument of exchange, from which they should gather every possible advantage, but he has since issued a statement in which he denies using these words, and says he has always favored the maintenance of the status quo, which latter should now be definitely settled.

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## FILIBUSTER ON LOAN BILL FAILS

United States Senate Minority Members Refuse to Commit Party to Measure's Defeat, Even to Force Extra Session

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Sunday)—

—After one of the stormiest sessions in the history of the United States Senate, President Wilson and the Administration forces scored a decisive victory when, early on Sunday morning, the Victory Loan Bill was adopted, without a roll call and without amendment. Carrying \$7,000,000,000 in short-term notes, and with the interest rate left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Republicans fully believed that if this measure was held up they could force the President to forgo his determination of not calling a special session of Congress until his return from Paris.

Late Saturday afternoon, at the re-

sition of Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, a Republican conference was called to decide whether or not the Senate Republicans would conduct an organized filibuster to defeat the Victory Loan Bill. By a vote of 15 to 14, it was decided not to make the party responsible for the defeat of the bill but as several senators opposed to its passage were absent from the conference, it was left to the discretion of individual senators whether or not the bill would be permitted to pass.

Leading Republicans, though extremely bitter against the attitude which the President took on the special session question, and believing that such a session should be immediately called in the interest of the nation's business, nevertheless felt that as a party they could not afford to be placed before the country as having deliberately jeopardized the administration of government.

Filibuster Fails

Despite the decision against an organized filibuster, Administration senators were far from sanguine. Individual Republicans, led by Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, and Lawrence Y. Sherman, Senator from Illinois, who disapproved of the party decision, were expected to conduct a filibuster on their own account. Before the bond bill vote, Senator La Follette had made a three-hour speech in opposition to the conference report on the Oil Land Leasing Bill, and only consented to yield the floor on condition that he would be permitted to speak as long as he liked whenever the report was called up.

From 1 a.m. to 4 a.m., he spoke against the loan bill, proposing several amendments, which were turned down without consideration. Senator Sherman, who was to follow him, went out for a "nap and a walk" and Boles Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn. Foiled in this maneuver, the Senator from Pennsylvania demanded a roll call, which disclosed the absence of a quorum. This devolved on the sergeant-at-arms the task of mobilizing in the Senate Chamber sufficient of the absentees to transact business. His power of arrest no doubt helped him in accomplishing his task successfully.

Amendments Defeated

Every amendment offered by Republicans was voted down. The Democrats would not compromise. There were manifestations of bad humor on both sides of the Chamber, but the Republicans were apparently loath to continue the fight after a sleepless night, without the endorsement of the party. Senator W. S. Kenyon's amendment to put the likeness of Theodore Roosevelt on the new short-term notes provided for in the bill was voted down. Reed Smoot, Republican Senator from Utah, strongly warned against the power of fixing interest being given the Secretary of the Treasury under the bill.

As passed by the Senate, the bill has

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presented to the Peace Conference "sanctions, breeds, and commands war," and, after criticizing various clauses of the document, asked:

#### Who Are the Beneficiaries?

"Why this feverish anxiety for the adoption of this plan? Why this racing up and down the land by propagandists urging its adoption? What benefit is to come from such a sale of the country as is urged upon us? Who are the beneficiaries of this betrayal of our people?"

The Pennsylvania Senator said that if the people of the United States desired what he termed a real League of Nations to prevent war and "not merely build a coalition to further trade or preserve and expand territorial possessions," it might be secured through the formation of an international organization comprising all the nations of the world.

Senator Knox said the constitution of such an international coalition should primarily declare war an international crime and stipulate that any nation engaging in it, except in self-defense, be punished by the world as an international criminal. He also suggested that the constitution provide that international disputes be decided by an international court according to an international code defining war; that no nation could summon another before the court unless the subject under discussion was of common concern to the contending nations and that jurisdiction of the court should not extend to matters of governmental policy.

#### Proposals for Constitution

Under such a code, Senator Knox declared, America would not, as in event of the present plan for a League of Nations were realized, be called upon to arbitrate. "The policy involved in the Monroe Doctrine, our conservation policy, our immigration policy, our right to expel aliens, our right to repel invasion and to maintain military and naval establishments; our right to make necessary fortifications of the Panama Canal or on our frontiers, and our right to discriminate between natives and foreigners in respect to rights of property and citizenship."

Among other suggestions for the constitution, Senator Knox said it should provide that the countries of the two hemispheres be called upon to enforce decrees of the international court only in their respective hemispheres.

"A league framed on these broad lines," he continued, "would carry with it a minimum loss of our sovereignty, would relieve us from participation in the broils of Europe, would preserve the Monroe Doctrine and would save America from the results of European intrigue and aggression."

#### Points Against League

The League of Nations, as proposed in the plan now under consideration at Paris, through its creation of the body of delegates, Mr. Knox said, afforded a "magnificent field for grandiose international political manipulation by ambitious men and groups." Enumerating four principal points of attack upon the league, he asked, first, if it would abolish future wars, and answered by saying there was nothing in it to prevent another world cataclysm. On the contrary, he argued, it holds out promises "of a future world war greater than any that has gone before."

As his second point, Mr. Knox asked whether the League of Nations would not "strike down the precepts of the Constitution of America." The proposed covenant, he argued, would run contrary to the Constitution in throwing power into the hands of other nations to decide whether the United States might go to war.

His third point against the league was that its proposals were destructive of American sovereignty. Foreign nations, he said, would have authority to determine the extent of armament of the United States, its relations with other countries as to commerce and immigration, and other international matters.

Mr. Knox raised as his fourth argument that the league covenant "threatens our national independence and life." Our independence goes, he argued, when the United States allows itself to be dictated to by other nations. Our very existence, he said, would be governed by foreign powers. The Monroe Doctrine would be overruled, its very life would be taken away.

#### A "Betrayal of the People"

Mr. Knox called it a "betrayal of the people" to adopt the League of Nations. Once it enters into such a league as that contemplated, he felt, the United States never could "come to the rescue again when popular government, civilization, human rights were about to be overwhelmed."

In opening his address, Senator Knox said he wished it understood he had not reached negative conclusions in regard to the constitution of the proposed league through unfriendliness or bias. He said he was against war even to the extent of seeing the United States make the utmost sacrifices possible, but he wanted to feel sure that when the offering of the United States had been placed upon the altar and burned, this country should have measurably and proportionately advanced the cause of human liberty and happiness.

Referring to the proposed constitution of the League of Nations, Senator Knox first criticized it for "looseness of expression" which, he said, characterized it throughout, and then because it appeared to set up two operating entities for its enforcement, the "high contracting parties," and the league itself. In this connection Senator Knox said the importance of this became apparent when it was observed that "the high contracting parties" did not comprise every member state of the league and that therefore the "burden assumed by the high contracting parties, whoever they may be, possibly the 'big five,' is crushing in its weight."

The Senator warned especially against leaving the Central Powers

out of the league, saying the inevitable result would be "to drive them more closely together for mutual self-protection, thus making the formation of a second League of Nations bidding for adherence from neutral states almost a certainty."

#### Two Leagues Foreseen

"Thus at no distant date," he continued, "we should have two great leagues of nations and two great camps, each preparing for a new and greater life-and-death struggle."

"Even the term League of Nations is a deceptive misnomer," Senator Knox declared, "for under this proposed plan the nations of the world are divided into three classes:

"First—Signatories of the covenant. These are not named, but it is assumed they will include and possibly be confined to the five great entente powers, that is to say, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States.

"Second—States not signatory but named in the protocol. No information is given as to who these states are, though surely they will include such entente powers, if any, as are not signatories, as well as certain other states neutral in the conflict now closing."

"Third—Those states which are neither signatories nor protocol states and which must, to be admitted to the league, be prepared to give certain effective guarantees as to their intention to be bound by their international obligations. These latter are outcast states, and presumably include the Central Powers and their allies in the war."

Thus, a League of Nations in the sense of all the nations is not created by this document, nor are the states members of the league treated as equals.

#### Term League a Misnomer

The term league is a misnomer in another and really vital matter. For a league connotes a confederation, and a confederation implies a right in the several parties to withdraw at their will. But there is no right of secession within the four corners of this covenant. On the other hand, the association here provided for is a union in the full sense of that term, as applied to our own political institutions. Once in this union and we remain there, no matter how onerous its gigantic burdens may become.

No matter how great the distress and revolution our people may have for it, we must remain members until either we persuade all the states represented in the executive council and three-fourths of those represented in the body of delegates to bid us depart in peace, or until the league crumbles of its own weight or is destroyed by its enemies, or until we fight our way out against the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and all the lesser states they are able to persuade to join the league."

Senator Knox took up the six operative bodies of the league and criticized them one by one. As to the body of delegates, Senator Knox's chief criticism was that the constitution contained no provisions for their appointment, removal, compensation or tenure.

Senator Knox objected to the formation of the executive council because it would be composed of only nine of half a hundred states and practically would have the power to declare war, make its own laws, sit as a court, and pass judgment, then determine the means of enforcing its judgments.

The Chinese Government being fully aware of the benefits of avoiding secret diplomacy, has never made, and does not now make, any opposition to the publication of all Sino-Japanese treaties and notes. The Chinese delegation has consistently maintained the same attitude. It is the five-power council which made the demand for secret documents. Every day the Chinese delegation receives from Peking and other parts of China, as well as from the Chinese residents in the British Isles and Empire, in the United States, Cuba, Java, and other countries, telegrams affirming full support of the delegation's attitude."

#### Provisions Indefinite

Provisions for the mandatory commission, Senator Knox thought were indefinite as to organization and operation. Of the bureau of labor he asked whether it was the intent to put labor of all countries upon an equality.

"If this be the intent," he said, "labor of this country may consider, inasmuch as France already has given notice it will be impossible to put French labor on an equality with American, whether it is proposed to bring American labor to the level of French labor, in order that there may be equitable treatment of the commerce of the two countries."

Senator Knox assailed many of the other articles, adding that to his mind they held out assurance of future world war greater than any before.

"In this alleged instrument of peace" Senator Knox asserted, "war was legalized in seven cases and made compulsory in three."

Senator Knox said the provisions of the proposed league took away the right of Congress to declare war, to raise armies and support a navy, and declared that with war legalized by the league, "this may spell overwhelming disaster."

"Pause and consider that it is proposed," said Senator Knox, "to take from the social organism not alone the right but the power of self-defense. We shall stand not only naked, but bound and helpless."

"As I have recently proposed to the Senate," said Mr. Knox in conclusion, "let us have an end of all this. Let the discussion of a League of Nations be postponed for later consideration, not alone by the victorious belligerents, but by all the nations, if and when at some future time a general conference on this subject may be both possible and useful."

#### League Should Comprise All

"Professing as we do to have all humanity for our concern, let us not in our league outlaw a great part of the civilized world. Let us see to it that this league which is to usher in a reign of righteousness upon the earth shall comprise all peoples that dwell upon it, including our regenerated, democratized enemy."

Meanwhile our belligerents need have no anxiety, for so surely as the sun rises, at the Hun food again threatened to engulf the world, we

shall again be found fighting for the right with the same complete accord and cooperation as in the past, all for the defense of civilization."

"And why should this be our course? Because a million and a half of our boys are marking time in Europe, waiting patiently, anxiously, their eyes turned across the water, for the signing of the treaty of peace that shall allow them to return to the homeland, to the family hearths which need them and which they need. How much longer shall their return wait on academic discussion of unattainable dreams? How much longer shall they for this suffer exposure and hardship and endure disease? How many more of them must die over there? While the Hun thrust forth his glad abuse blood-thirsty hulk, they glad abuse their all, even to life itself, but now that he cowers, like a whipped cur in his kennel, they feel that their work is finished. They want to come home."

Remembering what they have given, what they were willing to give, and what their dead comrades have given, remembering the wan-faced waiting mothers, wives, and children, remembering the wrack, the weariness, and the heartache of it all, we must find a way to grant their scant but deep-felt wish."

#### Nations' League Necessary

Assistant Secretary of Navy in United States Favors Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That a League of Nations is not only possible, but necessary, and that the United States has no need for an increased navy, were opinions expressed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, speaking before members of the League of Free Nations Association. Mr. Roosevelt added that he had found in his visit to the people of the Allies that none of them were satisfied with merely winning the war, but that they wanted guarantees that there would be no more wars.

As for the League of Nations, he said, he felt that, if the United States were not to enter into it, it would become merely another European alliance, while if the United States should join in, he felt certain that the league would not demand what the United States does not want. He said also that the people of Europe look most truly to the United States the activities of the Peace Conference, knowing that it is the most disinterested nation of all those taking part in that conference.

The term league is a misnomer in another and really vital matter. For a league connotes a confederation, and a confederation implies a right in the several parties to withdraw at their will. But there is no right of secession within the four corners of this covenant.

On the other hand, the association here provided for is a union in the full sense of that term, as applied to our own political institutions. Once in this union and we remain there, no matter how onerous its gigantic burdens may become.

No matter how great the distress and revolution our people may have for it, we must remain members until either we persuade all the states represented in the executive council and three-fourths of those represented in the body of delegates to bid us depart in peace, or until the league crumbles of its own weight or is destroyed by its enemies, or until we fight our way out against the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and all the lesser states they are able to persuade to join the league."

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Thus, a League of Nations in the sense of all the nations is not created by this document, nor are the states members of the league treated as equals.

#### Term League a Misnomer

The term league is a misnomer in another and really vital matter. For a league connotes a confederation, and a confederation implies a right in the several parties to withdraw at their will. But there is no right of secession within the four corners of this covenant.

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## EGYPT'S CLAIMS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Though Egyptian Cannot Govern Himself, Egyptian Politicians Claim the Right of Self-Determination and Nationality

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—At a time when most countries of the world are in a state of unrest and upheaval it is not surprising that Egypt, in spite of her character suggesting a sleepy backwater, should feel the swirl of passing events. Few outside Egypt, however, would expect that, while the current elsewhere has generally been in the direction of progress, in the Egypt of the last few years a counter-current of retrogression seems to have been experienced. As a matter of fact, few outside Egypt—speaking of the general public—know or care to know very much about the internal condition of the country, in spite of its acknowledged importance as the Gateway of the East. Evidently public discussions or newspaper comments on the subject are not officially encouraged. Ignorance of Egyptian affairs is due largely to the influence of a querulously timid censor acting under the instructions of a weak and indefinite policy at the Residency, but it is not characteristic of political intrigues, in the East especially perhaps, to invite publicity at the wrong moment. That as it may, the fact is, as every wide-awake Anglo-Egyptian knows, that all is not well in Egypt. This should not surprise him, as it has been common knowledge in the country for a long time that the Egyptian, with but few exceptions, has been, and probably is, a thorough pro-Turk and had, and probably still has, a genuine admiration for the German. To understand why this is so perhaps a short explanation may be useful.

### Two Classes in Egypt

Roughly speaking, the Egyptians (by which is meant the Muhammadans, who form 90 per cent of the population), are divided into two main classes—the *effendi*, or educated class, and the *fellah*, or peasant class. A very large proportion of the *effendi* class were always frank admirers of the Turk, and this was but natural, seeing that the highest society in Egypt, the pashas, were to all intents and purposes Turks, even if actually not Turks by birth, speaking Turkish among themselves and leading the fashion in Turkish ways and habits. Mainly lazy and spendthrift in character, with all the oriental longing for personal power, however petty and hollow, he formed ideal material as a subject for German propaganda.

The *fellah*, being a peasant, had other characteristics, but, retaining many of the traits of his long servitude under pashadom and being for the most part illiterate, he thought for himself only in matters concerning his land and immediate district, and having a more or less servile admiration for the *effendi* class, imbibed a great deal of its pro-Turkish propensities. Further, having made mammon his god in the form of an all-absorbing passion for property, he, too, became eminently suitable for the practice of German intrigues. Most Englishmen were respected by the *fellah*, but very few were liked. Those of the *effendi* class who were not government officials generally disliked Englishmen and seldom met them socially, while many of the government officials fretted at being under their control. In such circumstances it was not surprising that German influence was exemplified in the active intrigues of the popular (and successful) Deutsche Orient Bank was rapidly growing during the last decade.

On the outbreak of the war, not only did nearly all the Pashas side more or less openly with the Turk, while the *fellah* frankly boasted of his belief in the invincibility of the superman-German, but at that moment the government permitted a large number of its British officials to give up their work in order to serve in the forces, thus weakening control when it should have been stronger. Fortunately there was a powerful British Army in Egypt and even more fortunately, neither *effendi* nor *fellah* is a fighter, otherwise the unfurling of the green flag at Constantinople might have changed very largely the course of events in the Near East. Further, as the price of agricultural produce advanced, the *fellah*'s attention was practically absorbed in money making and land purchases, and he therefore became comparatively innocuous.

### Corruption Rampant

It was now, however, that the effect of less control in the Egyptian administrations became evident. Corruption which, though tolerably masked through fear of detection, had never been radically stamped out, became rampant, running probably in a consecutive chain from some of the highest native officials down to the village ghafl or watchman. Government requisitions of grain, straw, boats, animals, and especially men, became the occasion of all kinds of intolerable injustices and petty despotism on the part of many of those in authority. Moral laxity showed more prominently in the various administrations, and crime and lawlessness increased.

The government certainly recognized the cancer and tried its best to remedy it. To suppress profiteering, a Supplies Control Board was eventually formed, but in spite of the powers of martial law, its regulations were to a large extent frankly disregarded. Omdhehs (village headmen) and police officers were dismissed, but with well-feathered nests, and there is little reason to believe that any improvement can be expected from their successors. The fact is, of course, that the British official has far too much to

do, or in many cases does not do as much as he might, and control is consequently lax. While all this is much to be regretted, it proves irrefutably that the Egyptian is totally unable at the present moment to govern himself honestly. As to the reason why, after 36 years of British occupation, he has improved so little, this is a consideration which cannot be adequately dealt with in the present article.

The Egyptian politician thinks the time is now ripe to draw public attention to his affairs. He is now making every effort to put forward a claim for national recognition at the Peace Conference, but he omits to set out the incontrovertible fact that he has proved time and again that the country is incapable of governing itself honestly. He appeals as a nationalist for "the Egyptian nation." In truth, there is not an Egyptian nation. The Egyptian is an inhabitant of Egypt, the educated class wants to be Turkish, and the *fellah* thinks only of his land, its produce, and his village affairs. The Egyptians have no truly national aspirations. They are incapable of combining to form even a single successful Egyptian bank or large agricultural or commercial company. The Copts who form the minority, and the local Jews and Greeks are the only elements in the country showing business capacity, but religious prejudice and an entire lack of confidence preclude the possibility of a successful partnership between them and the Muhammadans.

### No True Nationality

For this population the Egyptian politician is claiming immediately a national existence unhampered and uncontrolled by external influence or protection. Without having understood in the least the whole aim and object of the war, he is attempting to influence public sympathy by appealing to Mr. Wilson's clause concerning the self-determination of small nations in order to reestablish despotism in the country. Blinded by his petty materialistic ideals, he has been unable to see the real issue in present events. Bearing this in mind, his hypocritical appeal should deceive nobody, and its clumsiness, resembling so nearly the German's, should be clearly evident to all who wish the world, including Egypt, well.

It is not the writer's intention to give the impression that the Egyptian is worthless. On the contrary, the *fellah*, especially, has many excellent qualities, such as thrift and industry which have contributed largely toward the wealth of Egypt. When he had to serve in the Egyptian labor corps, after the outbreak of the war, he showed not only a fine output of work but a surprising adaptability in picking up new and useful jobs. This was always under strict control and direction, which merely confirms the truism that the Egyptian has at present no initiative. The *effendi* much resembles the Turk, but he probably lacks his courage. Here, too, in spite of many shortcomings, there is useful material, as well-run administrations under strict and energetic supervision of Englishmen, as for instance the railways and survey department, prove, but he, too, shows up best in a subordinate position.

The object of this article is to emphasize the fact that at the present moment the Egyptian cannot govern himself. Nobody would think it less than criminal to trust a burglar with the key of one's safe, and the application of the illustration to the present demand for self-government in Egypt is not, it is believed, exaggerated or misleading.

### A FAMOUS COLLEGE OF INDIA

By the Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Serampore College, a dozen miles up the Hooghly River from Calcutta, is one of the most famous of India's higher educational institutions. It was founded by William Carey, with Marshman and Ward just a century ago, and Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, in speaking at the centenary celebration made several interesting historical points.

"We are celebrating," said His Excellency, "the completion of a century of effort crowned by a substantial measure of solid and lasting achievement. So far as the mission and its college are concerned, the 100 years whose passage we are now commemorating cannot be said to have rolled by in smooth and even uniformity. The fact that the college holds its charter from a Danish king is in itself significant. It reminds us of the hostility shown by the East India Company of those days to missionary and educational enterprise. It recalls to us how Joshua Marshman and William Ward, two of the historic trio of Baptist missionaries, whose names are invariably and very rightly associated with the college, mistaken for French spies, sought and obtained an asylum in the Danish settlement of Serampore. It is by a happy chance that, if William Carey and his friends had good cause to complain of the inhospitality of the British in India, there is present in our midst today another Carey, sprung from the same stock, who, if I am not mistaken, would be ready to bear witness to a very different attitude toward missionary activities on the part of the British authorities of today."

### ONTARIO LEGISLATION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The program of legislation before the Ontario Government in its present session includes the extension of the Moratorium Act; changes in the Ontario Temperance Act, with provision for the postponement of the referendum until all Ontario units are demobilized; increased protection for investments in trust and mortgage companies; betterment of highway, motor, and market roads; extension of technical education; crystallization of housing plan; appropriations for public works delayed on account of the war, and the betterment of game and motion picture laws.

## OLD CARTOGRAPHY SEEN IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By the kind permission of Col. Dudley Mills, R. I., more than 20 reproductions of ancient maps and a number of globes have been on view at the University College, providing a unique opportunity for studying the gradual development of geography from the first half of the Second Century to Charles V of France. It is declared to be the finest map of the Middle Ages. The western portion is based on portolan, the eastern on Ptolemy, and on the traditions of Marco Polo, together with other medieval writers. The map, as were so many of those reproduced during this period when men appear to have given numbers of years to the compilation of one work of this kind, is a great deal more than what is meant by a map nowadays. It reproduces pictures of birds and beasts, handsome Arabian ships, realistic fights between pygmies and cranes, and a voyage of discovery along the road of Africa.

Besides these there was the reproduction of a very handsome world map made toward the end of the Fourteenth Century for Charles V of France. It is declared to be the finest map of the Middle Ages. The western portion is based on portolan, the eastern on Ptolemy and on the traditions of Marco Polo, together with other medieval writers. The map, as were so many of those reproduced during this period when men appear to have given numbers of years to the compilation of one work of this kind, is a great deal more than what is meant by a map nowadays. It reproduces pictures of birds and beasts, handsome Arabian ships, realistic fights between pygmies and cranes, and a voyage of discovery along the road of Africa.

### Earth "With a Lid"

Johannes Ruysch, the first of a long line of great Dutch cartographers, began a new era in the beginning of the Sixteenth Century by his map of the world, which discarded Ptolemy's information and adopted contemporary reports. Medieval maps were not lacking, but their ambitions were pictorial and theological, rather than geographical, and while they supply a number of ingenious and often amusing theories, they are based neither on experience nor on scientific deductions.

One example of such, among the exhibits, was the work of one Cosmas, an Egyptian commercial traveler and afterward a monk, of the Sixth Century. Cosmas' theories were perfectly definite, as his writings and illustrations bear witness. He wrote a treatise denouncing the Greeks and "their damnable doctrine of the sphericity of the world," and set out to prove exactly how the world was formed and how it worked. His illustrations show it to be of oblong shape, with a rounded lid at the top. To the north, a high cone-shaped mountain hides the sun at night, which retires behind it. The pillars supporting heaven rest upon the uninhabited part of the earth. In the lid live the Creator and his angels. The angels' task is to keep the stars in motion, making them revolve in their proper courses. Occasionally the angels grow tired, hence the irregularity of the stars, which are now called planets. It is not recorded whether Cosmas had come into the possession of Hondius.

### Mercator's Fine Globe

The globes exhibited were of no less interest than the maps in showing the conjectures of geographers and travelers as to the world's shape and dimensions before the discoveries of America or Australia. The earliest one on view was that by Behaim of Nuremberg, dating from 1490, just before the discovery of America. It makes use of the portolan for the outline of land and sea in Europe; in Africa it bears witness to Diaz's voyage, who had rounded the Cape in 1486. In Asia it still holds largely to the Ptolemy traditions, though there are indications of the influence of Marco Polo's discoveries.

Perhaps the finest globe was that made by Mercator, friend of Hondius, the great Flemish cartographer. He published a considerable number of maps at different times, and in 1541 his large globe, which included America and Australia, appeared. It was difficult to catch the little ends together and the ribbon only just held them, still she felt remarkably grown up and hoped the family might express some admiration, just for once. Vain indeed was the hope! No sooner did she put in an appearance, just a little conscious of her new glory, than the brothers began. They talked about topknots, cockatoos, palm trees and sprouting turnips, and Treasure bore it all with an outward calm until their wit had quite spent itself, then her turn came. She got up and went to the door, then facing the family with all the dignity of her 10 years she exclaimed, "She swept from the room, a smile of audacity shaking her frame." Treasure had won. You can't tease a smile of audacity.

Treasure inherited every one else's dolls and liked them all the better because they were a little battered. They all had to go to school for their mother was an ardent educationist. Hadn't she mastered the first page of a French grammar without any help from anyone? So the dolls learnt it, too. "La tante, the aunt," she told them. "You see, dears, French is really re-markably easy."

The family lived in the fens, and there was not a hill within 20 miles of their home, but just wide

of those days to missionary and educational enterprise. It recalls to us how Joshua Marshman and William Ward, two of the historic trio of Baptist missionaries, whose names are invariably and very rightly associated with the college, mistaken for French spies,

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## THE YOUNGEST OF THE FAMILY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The youngest by four years and aged just 10, she was much the most serious member of the family. She was full of quaint little ideas of her own and quite ready to take you into her confidence, if only you treated her as a person of discernment and sense. She loved to listen to grown-up discussions on all sorts of abstruse subjects, but if nothing better turned up she was perfectly happy playing for hours all alone in the garden.

For the rest, the family abounded in energy, common sense and high spirits and she was a source of endless entertainment to them.

They nicknamed her Stag-eyes Peggy-nose Spook. Why Spook no one

stretches of country. You could go through miles and miles of pasture land, where the grass was thick and long and wonderfully dark green, and the roads were very straight, with great dikes on each side of them.

Treasure's eldest sister had been away and seen the hills, and she said they were very disappointing. Treasure told me so herself, and she was always delighted when explaining some one else's point of view; it acquired a hint of mystery, an aroma of dignity and quite new importance. "Hills give you an uncomfortable shut-in feeling," she told me solemnly, shaking her head in commiseration of the poor unfortunate who didn't live in an orderly flat country. "I should think myself," sooner or later her own opinion always popped out—"I should think they must be a great nuisance, always hiding the sky and never sailing away like the clouds do."

Treasure isn't always serious. She revels in holiday times and games with the others—hide and seek, cricket, rounders, and a dozen more. Altogether, it's a jolly family to belong to, bubbling over with fun and enterprise, ready to get a joke out of everything from the fireworks that wouldn't go off to the ham at the seaside which wouldn't get eaten up. There's a family spirit worth sharing, with its outspoken honesty and good-fellowship, unhampered by conventions; and Stag-eyes Peggy-nose Spook, even if the others do make fun of her, is welcome to share the best.

## AMERICAN HOUSE IN CINCINNATI

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

An "American House" has been opened in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the headquarters of the Americanization executive committee of that State. It is understood that it is the first of its kind in the United States.

The objects of the Ohio Americanization committee are to promote the fundamentals of United States institutions and citizenship among the foreign-born citizens, to assist the immigrants to learn the English language and the laws and government of the United States, to teach them the rights and duties of citizenship, and to protect them against injustice and exploitation. In fact to make them 100 per cent United States citizens.

The committee contemplates Americanization centers in several parts of the city where the foreign-born have little opportunity of coming in contact with the rest. They prune, water, rake and hoe, and it all results in a healthy rubbing-off of corners and a "see yourself as others see you" which are worth their weight in gold.

All the same, to hold your own as youngest of the family is an art in itself. Treasure—Hidden Treasure—as the family had it, had many ingenious devices and got along rather well. For instance, there was the first day she tied up her hair with ribbon. It was difficult to catch the little ends together and the ribbon only just held them, still she felt remarkably grown up and hoped the family might express some admiration, just for once. Vain indeed was the hope!

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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or his opinions responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 655)

Danes Control Their Shipbuilding.

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Danish Foreign Office Press Bureau informs me that The Christian Science Monitor recently estimated that the Danish shipbuilding was controlled by the Germans. Such a charge is entirely unfounded. The Danish maritime law contains strict provisions with regard to foreign ownership of stock in Danish ship-owning companies. This law provides that before such a company can be registered in the Registry of Joint-Stock Companies it must insert in its charter a provision stating either that its shares can be owned only by Danish subjects or, if the shares are made out to "bearer," that only shareholders of Danish nationality can have the right to vote the stock at any stockholders' meeting.

Rumors to the effect that the Germans were endeavoring to obtain control of certain Danish industries, and that they had erected branch factories of their great industrial works in Denmark, so that their produce would appear to be Danish, thus avoiding the "Made in Germany" stigma, resulted in an investigation being made by the great Danish trade organizations.

This investigation has just been concluded, and as a result the chairman of the Council of Danish Industries, Mr. Alex Foss, has published a statement in which he says that it is absolutely untrue that the Germans have obtained control of any Danish industries, and that it is equally untrue that the Germans have established branches of their own industrial works in Denmark. The investigation shows that the Danish industries are owned and controlled absolutely by Danes, and that foreign influence has been without any importance in the development of Danish industrial life, except in a few cases where British capital has been engaged.

To this can be added the information that Denmark, during the war, has become more independent than ever of foreign capital and foreign enterprise. The German money hitherto invested in Danish concerns has been replaced by Danish capital. For instance, the stock held by Germans in the great Vestsjællands sugar factory has been purchased by Danish investors. The bonds sold in

## HIGHER INCOME TAXES IN CANADA

Minister Proposes Increase During House of Commons Debate to Meet Deficit of \$100,000,000—Financial Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Two speeches of outstanding importance were delivered in the course of the second day's debate in the Canadian House of Commons on the speech from the throne. These were those of the Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works and the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

Mr. Carvell in business-like terms placed the financial condition of the Dominion plainly and clearly before the House and the country. Canada would need, he said, something in the neighborhood of \$175,000,000 to meet war expenditures and another \$125,000,000 for ordinary purposes. The country's revenues were calculated at \$195,000,000.

To raise the additional \$100,000,000, he was in favor of an increase of the income tax rates. Every man earning from \$1000 a year upwards should be taxed on the business of the country he held. Speaking in regard to the intentions of the government as to the spending of money, Mr. Carvell said, on shipbuilding they estimated the outlay would be between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 during the present year, and for the next fiscal year, which would spend about \$30,000,000. The government's shipbuilding program would be of great assistance in the matter of finding work for the unemployed. On highway improvements a sum of \$20,000,000 would be expended during the next five years.

Referring to the proposed expenditures in his own department, that of Public Works, Mr. Carvell said there would probably be some disappointment, but the government was adhering to the idea that they were not constructing public works solely because they would be of some good to the community, but because they would provide employment. Public works would be started in Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and probably Hamilton within the next 15 days, and these works would be started because they were absolutely necessary. Added to the sums already referred to, Mr. Carvell mentioned the sum of \$20,000,000 which was to be advanced to provincial governments for housing purposes. Then there was the government's railway program which anticipated an expenditure of between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 would be spent in Western Canada providing branch lines.

While stating that he did not know what the national debt of Canada amounted to, he prophesied that when all the war accounts were in, Canada would find that she owed about \$20,000,000, but he was in no wise daunted by this huge sum, which he said Canada was well able to pay if the government exercised wisdom in regard to its expenditures. As to these expenditures, pensions would probably total \$50,000,000; the Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment Department would probably cost \$25,000,000 per annum, which expenditure, however, would be a decreasing one.

Mr. Carvell added that he did not wish anyone to think he believed the country was in any way near bankruptcy or unable to raise the money. The country's resources were great, but they would have to observe proper business methods to get over the next four or five years. Their watchword today was to keep unemployment out of the country, and if they could do that they need not care where the money was to come from, and they would also be able to keep Bolsheviks out of the country.

In the course of his remarks the Hon. A. J. Calder said he considered the problems facing the country were more difficult than those which had been faced during the four years of the war. They had to take apart the military machine and transform its component parts into something else which had to be done at once, instead of taking four years to do. Speaking of the government's preparations for the after-the-war period, Mr. Calder expressed astonishment at the ignorance that existed in the country concerning them. Mistakes may have been made, but problems were being met which had never presented themselves before. He claimed, however, that there was in Canada an organization handling the problem of repatriation which did not exist in any other belligerent country. The problem was simply that of making soldiers into civilians, many of whom expected a little better position than before they went away, and they should get it, he said.

Mr. Calder described Canada's greatest menace, as the politician looking for votes, and Canada would never solve her problems unless this factor was reckoned with. There was, he said a serious cleavage between the east and the west on the question of the tariff, but he expressed the hope that it could be settled in some way or other. Meeting the assertion that the only question ahead was the tariff, Mr. Calder asked, "Are the people of Canada asking us to lock horns just at this moment on a question which has divided Canada for the last 40 or 50 years?"

Speaking of the invitation to reenter the Liberal Party told, Mr. Calder said that in his judgment, the questions were too small at this crisis of national history. There was something greater at stake than mere politics; more important work to be done.

In the course of the debate, Mr. J. H. Sinclair, a member of the Opposition, criticized the shipbuilding program of the government which, he thought was a mistake, the government as far as he could see, spending about four times as much on the ships

as they would in normal times. While the Canadian soldier had done noble work, the record of the government as regards winning the war was unsatisfactory. He questioned whether the Military Service Act had resulted in a single man getting to the fighting line. He declared there was no reason for the continuance of the Unionist government. The Food Board came in for criticism, Mr. Sinclair saying, that prices had continued to soar skyward, which state of things led the average man to conclude that in some way the interests were under the protection of the government.

## PLOT INDICATED BY EXPLOSION

Three Arrested at Franklin, Massachusetts, Following Wrecking of Buildings by Dynamite

FRANKLIN, Massachusetts—More light on I. W. W. and Bolshevik activities in the New England mill centers has come to the authorities through the premature explosion here on Friday night of a charge of dynamite which, the police believe, was being carried by aliens to the Ray mill of the American Woolen Company, with the intention of destroying the plant. There were four victims of the explosion, which damaged a score of buildings, and three suspected anarchists have been arrested in connection with the plot. It is expected that federal officers will arraign them before the United States Commissioner at Boston today.

The authorities believe the victims were connected with a band of I. W. W. workers having headquarters at Taunton, Massachusetts. The men taken into custody are operatives at the Ray mill, their names being Antonio Cataldo, Phillippe de Chells and Philip Villani.

In their investigations, the federal and state authorities have seized quantities of typical I. W. W. literature. The investigations have led to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and to other Blackstone Valley mill centers. The police believe that James Tarzan, one of the victims, was an I. W. W. organizer who came here several weeks ago from Lawrence, Massachusetts, now the center of a textile operatives strike.

## WOMEN WORKERS FOR REPUBLICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has announced the three members appointed to complete the Republican Women's National Executive Committee, which has been established to insure the fullest possible participation of Republican women in the affairs of the party.

They are Miss Maude Wetmore of Newport, Rhode Island, and to other Blackstone Valley mill centers.

The police believe that James Tarzan, one of the victims, was an I. W. W. organizer who came here several weeks ago from Lawrence, Massachusetts, now the center of a textile operatives strike.

One question that arises, then, is whether or not Ireland is going to maintain a military defense for herself, and if she is not going to do so, on what countries is she going to depend? It did not seem to him to be within the range of practical policies for England to agree to allow Ireland to refuse to defend herself, and yet permit her to enter into relations with other foreign powers.

Some one at this point interrupted Sir Horace to ask him what the war was fought for. He replied that his interrogator would have to ask Germany. He thought it was fought by the Allies for the preservation of western civilization. In his opinion, Ireland should have gone into the war to her last man and last cent; anyway, it would have been the shortest route to political settlement. Yet if anyone would say that Ireland did not play a notable part in the war, he was ready to defend Ireland.

Study of Question Urged

"For eight months and a half," said Sir Horace, "I heard a hundred Irishmen discussing every phase of the Irish question, disagreeing as widely as possible and with perfect courtesy, and all the time drawing nearer and nearer to an agreement. All Irishmen at the convention learned more about the theory and details of practical government than ever before, but no man there found it easy to find a solution. The speaker thought what was needed was to get men for a year to think it out from the viewpoint of Ireland. He said that he wanted no false issues raised.

The convention did not discuss the present demand of the Irish Government. The convention was called to agree on some form of government upon which an agreement could be reached with Great Britain. One-fifth of the Unionists of Ulster were not in a position to agree on anything at all. Some delegates wanted to, but forces outside prevented it. There could have been an agreement on some form of government with a single Parlia-

## RATE-MAKING POWERS REPORTED UPON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has reported favorably the bill introduced by Albert B. Cummings, Senator from Iowa, amending the existing railroad control act so as to restore the all-rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Consideration of the measure was not taken up, but it was understood an attempt would be made to add it as a rider to the \$37,000,000 General Deficiency Bill.

## RAILWAY EMPLOYEES PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Alleged wholesale discharges of employees of railroads entering Boston is being investigated by the local railroad workers' organizations, with a view to making formal complaint. It is stated that at least 10 per cent of the workers in some departments have been released.

## WAGE SCALE REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Massachusetts—The wage scale agreed upon by the Granite Ornamental Producers Association and the International Granite Cutters Association has been definitely rejected by the cutters, polishers and tool sharpeners here.

## IRISH TO SOLVE PROBLEM AT HOME

Sir Horace Plunkett, Speaking in Chicago, Says Independence Now Is Impossible—Declares Nation's Goal Near

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the famous Irish convention in 1917-18, speaking before the Irish Fellowship Club here on Saturday, declared his judgment that the solution of the Irish question is to be found by Irishmen in Ireland, and said that it did not seem to him to be within the range of practical politics for Ireland to expect to set herself up as an independent republic.

The people are now diverted from finding the solution in Ireland, he said, because they think that Ireland will get her independence at the Peace Conference. He declared that he deprecated any use of his country as a pawn by any other country. What Ireland has suffered from men who parade their love of Ireland, when what moves them is hatred of England, could not be told.

The noted Irishman said that some people imagine that the political aspirations of Ireland are only economic desires, and that if these are satisfied there will be no more political unrest.

Ireland was never more prosperous

than at the present moment, he continued, never so determined to get the form of government she wants, and, he believes, nearer the goal than ever before.

Progress Apparent

Where Ireland stands at this moment, Sir Horace declared, is in the position of making more rapid progress toward a solution than ever before. A great deal of honest, sincere work has been done. He disagreed with the great demand that is being made for an independent republic, because he thought it a question whether an end has been put to all wars and the necessity of armament. Until the problems in Paris have been solved and the League of Nations has not only been established, but it has been demonstrated that it is effective, no country can exist wholly without some consideration of its strategic position.

One question that arises, then, is whether or not Ireland is going to maintain a military defense for herself, and if she is not going to do so, on what countries is she going to depend? It did not seem to him to be within the range of practical policies for England to agree to allow Ireland to refuse to defend herself, and yet permit her to enter into relations with other foreign powers.

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ment, he thought, but a section of the Nationalists wanted to retain the power to carry on a tariff war with the outside world, which a large section of the business men opposed, as nine-tenths of the trade was with England.

## IRISH Gain Audience

President Wilson Plans to Hear Delegation in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arrangements were made at the White House on Saturday whereby the President is to receive, at New York, on Tuesday night, a delegation of Irish-Americans who will urge him to use his influence in the Peace Conference on behalf of Ireland.

A delegation appointed at the recent meeting in Philadelphia on behalf of Ireland went to the White House on Saturday and sought an audience with the President, but he was prevented by the pressure of other engagements from seeing them. The delegation included Recorder Goff and Justice Cohan of New York, Monsignor H. F. Henry of Philadelphia, Robert W. Wolfe and former Governor Dunne of Chicago, John F. Grace of Charleston, South Carolina, and Francis Doyle of Philadelphia.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the Rules Committee took action giving the right of way to the resolution which calls upon the United States peace delegates to urge the application of the self-determination fundamental for Ireland.

## RULE BY PUBLIC OPINION FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That in the future organization of the world, the leading power will be the great force of public opinion, was declared by his view of the situation by Edward de Billy, Acting French High Commissioner to the United States, in a speech to the Lotus Club in this city.

M. de Billy, in reviewing the trend of affairs in connection with the war and the part that the United States had played in it, declared that no pledge has ever been put into effect with more efficiency than that of President Wilson who declared that the entrance of the United States into the war meant the utmost possible cooperation, in counsel and in action, with the nations at war with the Central Powers.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, discussing the League of Nations and the Peace Conference, said that the security of France from future attack must be the keynote of a durable peace and that no other could last.

M. de Billy conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor upon Frank A. Munsey, who was said to be the fourth member of the club to be decorated by the government of France.

## LEAGUE TO OPPOSE MEDICAL DOMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An organization to be known as the National Public School Protective League, with headquarters here, has been chartered by the State. The league states that it will oppose ecclesiastical and medical domination of the public schools. Among the officers announced is Jason R. Lewis, editor of The Masonic Chronicle, as vice-president.

## LABOR PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

President Wilson Seeks Solution of Present Unemployment in the United States—Governors and Mayors in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the United States Employment Service has been publishing weekly figures of increasing unemployment, and the subject has been threshed out within and outside of Congress, it was evident that nothing was being accomplished in the way of stemming the tide of unemployment by the only practical means, that of providing work. It was for that reason, in order that the men of the nation who wield influence in converting idleness into occupation, should be brought together to decide upon immediate action, that the governors of states and the mayors of large cities were asked to come to Washington for a conference at the White House on March 3, 4 and 5, which invitation about 200 have accepted.

It is indicative of the urgency of action that this conference should be called at a time when the President, in the country for only a few days and with unusual demands upon his time during the last hours of the present session of Congress, should take up this matter in person. It is known that the Secretary of Labor felt that the impetus which the President's personal appeal would give might help to save the industrial situation in the country from becoming worse, and might even turn the tide the other way. Every one has been saying that there is going to be a great industrial boom within a few months, but no one seemed willing to take the first step in bridging the intervening void.

## Solution Hoped for

With the governors and mayors working together, first, for their several localities, and secondly, with due regard for the interests of the country as a whole, it is hoped that the men who are the most in need of remunerative occupation at this time will not only be provided for, but that stability will be assured. With this end in view, the men from the different parts of the country will undertake to see that work is so distributed as not to favor one section at the expense of another.

The Monday and Tuesday sessions of the conference of governors and mayors will be held in the East Room of the White House, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Labor, presiding. The President is expected to speak at the morning session, and Newton D. Baker and Joseph Daniels, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, respectively, will talk of government contracts. Other Cabinet officers will speak at the afternoon session and listen to the reports which the governors will make as to the needs of their respective states.

## Program Outlined

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts is expected to preside at the Tuesday's session, when Roger W. Babson will tell how the government departments are trying to help business throughout the country, and the mayors will report on conditions in their cities. William M. Calder, Senator from New York, will preside at the afternoon session, and addresses will be made by Senators Kenyon and Owen, both of whom have been study-

ing the economic and labor situation.

Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, will preside at the Wednesday session. Herbert S. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, will tell what the Department of Agriculture is doing for good roads; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, will discuss foreign and domestic trade, and Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, will give information regarding the public improvements that come within the realm of his department.

John Hays Hammond, who is cooperating with officials, will give a reception to the members of the conference at his home this evening, and courtesies are to be extended to them by the Chamber of Commerce.

## HARBOR STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is now believed that the harbor strike threatened by the Associated Marine Workers, because of their dissatisfaction with the Macy decision in regard to their differences with the boat owners, has been averted. After a conference held on Saturday, at which the army, navy and Railroad Administration were represented as well as the unions and the employers' organization, it was thought by many that the terms offered by the owners through their counsel would be considered favorably by the fact that discharged soldiers have had funds only sufficient to pay their expenses to the place where they were inducted into the service, and upon arriving home have been unable to obtain employment. The payment of \$60 to each individual, it is thought, will serve immediately to ease up on the unemployment situation, at least temporarily.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, says: "The present period of readjustment is the critical time. If we can pass through it safely, we have before us from eight to 10 years of industrial activity equal to any wave of prosperity we ever had. But if there is

## SUFFRAGISTS GAIN REQUIRED SUPPORT

**Vote in Senate, Now It Is Said, Would Insure Submission of New Amendment — Action at Present Session Unlikely**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — If A. A. Jones United States Senator from New Mexico, can get unanimous consent, he will endeavor to obtain a vote on the suffrage resolution which he has introduced, but in the present confused and congested state of affairs in the Senate, it is unlikely that the resolution will receive consideration.

The resolution just introduced by Senator Jones retains the first section of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment — "That the rights of citizens of the United States must not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of sex." The second section provides, however, that the several states shall have the right to enforce this section, but if any state shall not enforce it, or shall pass any legislation in conflict, Congress shall not be excluded from the right to pass legislation to enforce it.

On Saturday, Edward J. Gay, Senator from Louisiana, announced that he would support this resolution, which omits the drastic wording of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which were offensive to some of the southern senators. On the other hand, the Republicans who favor suffrage found nothing objectionable in the resolution. There is, therefore, the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate available in support of the measure if it can be brought to a vote. Favorable reports having been ordered on Saturday by both Senate and House Woman Suffrage committees, Senator Jones sought to present the report at the evening session, but it required unanimous consent, and James W. Wadsworth, Senator from New York, objecting, it remained with the committee.

There have been threats of a filibuster if it should be brought up again, and it is therefore likely that the resolution submitting suffrage to the states will be added to the list of measures which the Sixty-fifth Congress failed to pass.

The National American Woman's Suffrage Association, which has worked unceasingly for the submission of a suffrage amendment at this session, will devote its interest after the adjournment largely to the personnel of the committees of the new Congress and other matters connected with its action at the extra session. The next Congress is regarded as certain to favor the suffrage legislation so long sought. The chief reason for desiring to have it passed at as early a date as possible is the short time remaining in which to obtain a ratification, so that the women may be able to vote at the next presidential election.

A suffrage convention is to be held in St. Louis on March 24-29, at which the conditions will be thoroughly studied and a comprehensive program marked out.

## COURT DISCREDITS RADICAL WITNESS

NEW YORK, New York — American citizenship was denied to Morris Boltin, a resident of the Bronx, by John M. Tierney, state Supreme Court justice, because Simon O. Pollack, a lawyer and one of Boltin's witnesses, had expressed sympathy with the Bolshevik movement.

"Bolshevism has no place in American courts, or American institutions," declared Justice Tierney, "and I refuse to admit to citizenship any man whose sponsor shows Bolshevik tendencies."

Mr. Pollack, in the course of his examination, said: "I am not exactly in sympathy with the movement here, but it has some foundation as it is applied to European conditions, although I do not believe it should be extended all over the world."

**NAVAL DISTRICTS TO BE CONSOLIDATED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The Federal Reserve Board of the United States, acting coincidentally with the governments of France and Great Britain, including Canada, has temporarily suspended traffic in Russian rubles, thus practically barring commercial and financial transactions with the Bolshevik Government of Russia.

The board gives notice that, "until otherwise instructed, the exportation or importation of Russian rubles, or the transfer of funds for their purchase by persons or dealers in the United States is prohibited."

**INTOXICATED DRIVER FINED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Pleading guilty to operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor Joseph Potter was fined \$50 and costs in the Fourth District Court on Friday. The judge notified the defendant that under the law he would lose his license and could not secure a renewal.

**PROGRESSIVES TO MEET**

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Progressive Republicans will meet within a few days to consider whom they will back for the presidency in 1920. Senator Kenyon of Iowa, announced on Friday.

Two trooperships are en route for the port of Boston. The United States battleship Nebraska, which left Brest, France, on Feb. 25, is due about March 9, while the steamer Vedic is due about March 8.

**OPIUM SHIPMENTS BY JAPAN CHARGED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Vast quantities of opium have been burned in China recently by official direction, as a step toward coping with the evil, and despite this, Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University declares that Japan is still shipping opium into China through ports which they control. Dr. Jenks made this charge in speaking before the Beacon Society of Boston recently.

**FRAUD IS CHARGED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Fraud in connection with the manufacture of steel castings used in the manufacture of war vessels is alleged in an indictment upon which Alexander F. S. Blackwood, general manager and vice-

president of the Union Steel Casting Company of Roxbury, and four other defendants were arraigned here on Friday. All five pleaded not guilty and they were released under bail. The castings were made for three shipbuilding companies and it is alleged that high-class stock was offered for the tests by government inspectors and inferior stock actually used in making the castings. More than \$100,000 is said to be involved.

## URUGUAY UNDER COMMISSION RULE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — With the inauguration of Dr. Baltasar Brum as President on Saturday, Uruguay began a commission form of government. The commission is composed of the President, elected by the direct vote of the people, and nine commissioners, appointed by the two houses of Congress. In addition, the President will have a cabinet of nine members, of whom he will name three and the commission six. A coalition government is assured, as the commission contains three members of the political party opposed to the President. The members of the commission will serve six, four and two years, so that in future three new members will be appointed each two years. The retiring President, Feliciano Viera, will serve for six years as president of the commission.

## TRAWLER SERVICE TO FURNISH FRESH FISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — A weekly steam trawler fresh-fish service to New York is to be inaugurated today, with the approval of the United States Commissioner of Fisheries. It has been announced, by an independent company, and it is believed that this will have a decided and satisfactory effect on the price of fish. The plan is to land some 250,000 pounds of fresh cod, haddock, and halibut in New York each week. One of these steam trawlers is said to do the work of six of the old-fashioned variety, and in one-third the time.

## RULE BY ANY CLASS DECLARED UNWISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — "America wants no privileged class, neither capitalist nor proletarian," declared Charles Evans Hughes before the St. Davis Society, of which he is president, warning against the substitution of a rule of class hatred for that of democracy, and against the substitution of one set of special privileges under the pretense of destroying another. Mr. Hughes added that the subordination of the activities of the government to any class was the basis of Bolshevism. He also paid tribute to the Welsh people and to Mr. Lloyd George.

## TRAFFIC IN RUSSIAN RUBLES SUSPENDED

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## PHYSICIAN HELD IN VACCINATION CASE

Wholesale Inoculation of School Children by California Health Board Agents Results in Arrest of State Board Doctor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Wholesale vaccination of school children by agents of the State Board of Health, in some cases against the protests of parents, has resulted in the arrest of Dr. A. F. Gilligan of the State Board of Health on charge of battery, on complaint of Walter W. Brown, whose child was vaccinated by Dr. Gilligan, after a written objection to vaccination had been filed with the school authorities as prescribed by law.

John A. Robinson, district attorney, says that he warned Dr. Gilligan on two occasions that he had no right to vaccinate children whose parents are opposed to the practice, and states that he will prosecute the case.

The state law provides for exemption from vaccination of those children whose parents object, but excludes unvaccinated children from school during a so-called smallpox epidemic. No such alleged epidemic has, however, been found to exist in this instance. Eighteen hundred out of 3000 children had been vaccinated before the procedure was halted.

## Legislation in Iowa

State Senate Authorizes Institution of Compulsory School Dental Clinics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa — The institution of compulsory dental clinics constitutes another phase of the medical legislation that is having such wide

scope in the legislatures of a number of the states of the Union. In Iowa, for example, the state Senate has passed a measure authorizing school directors in all school districts containing 1000 or more inhabitants to establish and maintain in connection with the schools of certain districts a dental clinic for children attending such schools, and to offer courses of instruction on mouth hygiene. Such boards are empowered to employ such legally qualified dentists and dental hygienists as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose of the act, and to pay the expense of the same out of the teachers' fund.

## Situation in Utah

Bill, Despite Protests and Recommendations, Is Virtually Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — The bill now before the Utah Legislature, which provides for the office of a state director of health education and further stipulates that it will be compulsory for teachers to take a course in personal and school hygiene, and which recently has met with such strong opposition that instructions were given that it should be modified, still remains unchanged and may be presented for third reading in the Legislature in its original form.

At two conferences held between the educational committee of the House and 40 representative local taxpayers, it was agreed that the duties of the director ought to be specifically defined in the act, as it was argued that undefined powers are always objectionable in legislative matters. This recommendation was accepted by all present, it is understood, but despite that fact the measure in its redrafted form contained the same objectionable feature.

It has been noted that the bill drives along medical lines only and provides for a committee, with powers to adopt measures and incur expenses for the promotion of the physical welfare of even children of pre-school age, consisting, with one exception, of medical men alone.

**Enlarging Health Board Scope**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Elaborate plans to enlarge the scope of the board of health have been launched under the auspices of the public health committee of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce. The city finances are in such shape at the present time, however, that adoption of the entire project

is deemed impracticable, but a campaign has been planned for propaganda in favor of a full-time public health officer, a position that has for many years been held by a physician, until next July, as at that time the annual city budget will be made up, and an effort is then to be made to provide for a large increase in funds to allow the health board to carry out the project.

**Closing of Schools Condemned**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — A resolution condemning "the wholesale and indiscriminate closing by the state and local boards of health of schools which have adequate medical inspection and supervision during the epidemics of contagious and infectious disease," was adopted by the Department of Education in convention here. The department proposed other measures.

## DEMOLIBILIZATION PROGRESS SHOWN

Chief of Staff of the United States Army Tells of Plans for Returning Men Now in Service Across the Atlantic

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Demobilization of the army has been delayed, up to Friday, 1,301,959 officers and men, Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, announces. Of the total, 77,542 were officers. Demobilization orders now have reached a total of 1,571,000.

Revised figures on the movement of United States troops to France, made public by General March, showed that up to Nov. 11, 1918, a total of 2,056,122 men had been carried in British ships. On the return movement, up to Feb. 28, 352,922 men had been embarked from France, and of these British ships were available for only 75,744, or 21 per cent, compared with more than 57,000 per cent on the movement across.

General March cited these figures as one reason for the slower return of troops, the British ships being employed at this time in repatriating British troops. Up to Feb. 20, he said, 284,919 men actually had landed in this country from France. The port of New York received 73 per cent of these. Brest continues to be the main reliance of the embarkation service, having handled more than one-half of the home-bound contingents.

Applications from officers for commissions in the reserve corps now total 21,324. There are five colonels, 14 lieutenants-colonels, and 378 majors included in this total.

Applications for commissions in the regular establishment have been filled by 12,005 men.

Units assigned to early convoy home from France, announced by the War Department, include:

The complete thirtieth division, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina national guard.

The twelfth and twenty-seventh engineer regiments; companies 60, 81, 82, 104, 107, 115 and 137, transportation corps; company 106, transportation corps; and casual company 5, transportation corps; company 108, transportation corps; and casual No. 9, transportation corps; companies 92, 93, 94, 98, 102, 20 and 129, transportation corps; companies 95 and 96, transportation corps.

The following organizations of the twentieth engineers: Headquarters first battalion, medical detachment, first, second, third and fifth companies.

The following organizations of the eighteenth engineers: Headquarters, companies B, C, D and E, one hundred and eighty-second and three hundred and forty-first aero squadrons; twenty-seventh engineers, base hospital No. 28, and eight hundredth aero squadron, flights A and B.

Ordnance causal companies 22 to 29, inclusive, and the attached medical detachment, eighty-sixth aero squadron, base hospitals Nos. 68, 26, 70, 9, one with unit D, attached and No. 67.

The following tank corps units: Brigade headquarters of the three hundred and fourth brigade, medical detachment of the three hundred and third battalion, medical detachment of the three hundred and twenty-eighth battalion, medical detachment of the three hundred and forty-fourth battalion, and the medical detachment of the three hundred and twenty-first repair and salvage company, and casual detachment of the three hundred and fourth brigade.

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## BELFAST SEEKING BETTER EDUCATION

Special Committee of Belfast Chamber of Commerce Has Drafted Proposals to Be Embodied in Parliamentary Bill

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—The committee of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, with the managers of the Protestant schools and leading educationists, which has been drafting proposals to be embodied in a parliamentary bill to improve education in Belfast, has now completed its labors, and the draft proposals have been submitted to the special education committee appointed by the Belfast Corporation. This corporation committee at present consists of 13 members of the City Council, and the following coopted members: The Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore (the Right Rev. Dr. D'Arcy), the Rev. Dr. Bingham, a former moderator of the General Assembly and a commissioner of national education; the Rev. W. H. Smyth, Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church; Mr. James Boyce, representing the national school teachers; Mr. H. M. Pollock, J. P.; and Mr. Adam Duffin, LL.D., representing the education section of the Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. R. T. Martin, a member of the Senate of Queen's University, Belfast. The committee will further consider the draft proposals, and may introduce amendments, but it is not expected that the proposals will be altered in any essential detail.

The draft proposals are divided into a number of clauses, the first of which constitutes the Belfast Corporation as the Local Education Authority. The Education Authority will be empowered to borrow money for the purposes of the bill and to levy an "education rate" on the same basis as the poor rate. The Education Authority is to constitute a general education committee to superintend the general administration of educational work within its area. It will consist of one representative of each municipal ward in the city, and not less than two-thirds of as many coopted members, including a representative, or representatives, of (a) the parents of children attending the schools under the control of the Education Authority; (b) the teachers in such schools; (c) existing managers or others who, in the opinion of the Education Authority, would be useful on the committee; (d) the general education committee, to be reappointed yearly after each corporation election.

### Committee's Powers

The general education committee is to have power to appoint the managers or sub-committees of management for schools, or groups of schools, which may include persons not members of the general committee. Due regard being paid in such appointments, to the religious or denominational beliefs of the parents of the children in the district to be served by the schools under the control of such managers or committees. The general committee may delegate such of the powers as it thinks fit from time to time to such sub-committees, subject to such regulations as the Education Authority may determine, and it is to have all the powers and duties of the Education Authority in regard to the general management and supervision of the schools, and all the powers hitherto exercised by the present managers and patrons, provided that the Education Authority shall retain and exercise the powers with regard to (a) the raising of money by rate or loan and general control of expenditure; (b) the acquisition of land, etc. The Education Authority will have power to acquire land for the purposes of building, either by agreement or compulsorily, and the Land Clauses Act is to apply in the case of compulsory acquisition, but it is to have no compulsory power with regard to existing schools.

The shortage of school accommodation for over 15,000 children in Belfast is also provided for, and the Education Authority is to have power (a) to build, equip, and maintain new schools, and (b) to apply to the National Board of Education for grants for that purpose, the schools to be vested in the Education Authority or the national board, as may be arranged, and to be managed and controlled by the general education committee, exercising power either directly or through such manager or sub-committee as it may appoint.

In such schools there shall be a right of entry for religious instruction during the time set apart for that purpose by ministers or other agents of the religious denominations of the children attending the schools approved by the authorities of the churches to which they belong; and it shall be permissible for teachers in such schools to give religious instruction to children of their own denomination. As far as possible, there shall be a fair proportion between the teachers and the children attending each school as regards religious denomination.

The Education Authority will also have power to take over any existing school by arrangement, provided that due regard is paid to the interests of the existing teachers in such schools. The time set apart for religious instruction in these schools is not to be less than under their former management, and the Education Authority is to give facilities for the holding of religious examinations. Any question as to the due fulfillment of these conditions which may arise shall be referred to the National Board of Education, whose decision shall be final. The Education Authority is also to be empowered to contribute to the maintenance, equipment, or improvement of schools not under its control, provided that such schools satisfy it as to the adequate provision of proper accommodation, comply with the re-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an original photograph by Signor Vittorio Sella

Mountains of the Caucasus

## IN THE OSSETIAN CAUCASUS

Requirements of the National Board in respect of teaching, and give such opportunity for the religious instruction of minorities as is provided by the rules of the national board in the case of existing vested schools.

In the event of a conflict between the sub-committee or body in control of such school or schools regarding the expenditure of money upon them, the matter may be referred to the National Board of Education, whose decision shall be final, provided that the national board is not to have any power to compel the Education Authority to raise money for that purpose. The expenditure shall be taken out of the first free moneys that the Education Authority may have in its hands, and which are reasonably available for the purpose, having regard to the commitments and other contemplated expenditure of the authority.

### Increasing Salaries

Amongst the other powers to be conferred upon the Education Authority are the appointment of the necessary officials for the carrying on of its work, the augmentation of teachers' salaries, the provision, equipment, and maintenance of playgrounds, playrooms, gymnasiums, etc., for use during school hours or otherwise; the provision of scholarships for the encouragement of the advanced education of pupils, the making of arrangements for nursery schools, the providing of books and all proper equipment, and the closing of any school taken over if thought fit, provided that due regard is had to the interests of the teachers in such schools.

The curriculum in schools under the control of the education authority is to be settled by the education authority, in consultation with the national board. Women may serve upon school management committees, and the Education Authority is to have power to aid research work in connection with education, power to provide higher-grade schools and higher departments in existing schools, and continuation day and evening schools, and to authorize the charging of fees for special courses in such schools; also to provide and maintain colleges for the training of teachers, to provide for the medical and dental inspection and treatment of children and young persons, and, where necessary, to make provision for meals for children. It will have power to make regulations increasing the age for compulsory education under the Compulsory Education (Ireland) Act in its districts—(a) in primary schools to not less than 14 years; (b) in continuation schools to not exceeding 18 years. The powers and duties of the National Board of Education are not to be interfered with, except as is mentioned in the proposals.

**SERVICE IS INDORSED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—The City Council has voted to give full support to the United States Employment Service in its contest for continued existence as a government agency to place returned soldiers in jobs and as a refuge for the unemployed from unscrupulous private employment agencies.

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that it had been put up by Signor Vittorio Sella, the Italian mountaineer-photographer, whose object was the picturesque. Sella told afterward how he and Holder played at hide and seek, for on climbing Borjula a few days later, he had come upon the tracks of Holder's party.

Borjula is the great mountain filling the middle distance, and right of the picture. It is T-shaped, and has a spur running directly toward the observer. Adal Khokh—khokh is simply Ossetian for mountain—is the great peaked range in the background.

This is a wonderful country for the pedestrian and climber, and even its minor summits have beauties of their own. Graham in his "Vagabond in the Caucasus"—he was a tramp wandering by himself and absolutely care-free—paints a stirring word picture of dawn in these mountains.

### ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA BY AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australia recognises that her period of isolation has ended. The cable messages predict that Handley-Page biplanes will presently reach Australia by air from London, and a company has been formed in Australia for the purpose of establishing aerial communication with Britain. The second factor in abolishing isolation has been the extension of the wireless range. Radio stations in Australia have regularly received long-distance messages tapped out from Nauen in Germany, and official wireless dispatches of the United States Government, coming via Honolulu, have been excellent propaganda material for the Australian press. Recently Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, sent a wireless message from London to Melbourne. The near future will probably see important developments in wireless communication.

### INTERNED ALIENS PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The problem of the interned enemy aliens has not yet been solved by Australia, although report on the subject has been received by the federal government. It is the intention, however, of the Minister for Defense to publish photographs of interned enemy aliens, showing their condition at the end of four years, and side by side to reproduce photographs of Australians who had been interned in Germany; the contrast in the appearance of the men will tell its own story.

### FEDERAL CLEMENCY TO IRISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—As a sequel to the conclusion of the armistice, the federal government has decided to release the members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood now interned in Australia, with the possible exception of Dryer, whose case is being further considered. Clemency has also been extended to a number of persons who have been punished for displaying the red flag.

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organizations which has just arrived in Western Europe from the south of Russia. Monarchs, Cadets, and Socialists have united under the common watchword of war on Bolshevism, and the reestablishment of Russia as one whole. The delegation has come to inform the Allies of the state of affairs, and to insist on their intervening as soon as possible. As yet, the results of their journey have not been particularly brilliant, as European politicians evidently find it hard to form an idea of what Bolshevism is, and of the destruction it brings in its train.

"As regards cooperation in particular, K. Krovopuskov considers that no Tsarist decrees and prohibitions were so fatal to cooperation as the Bolshevik régime has been. The cooperative societies have been affected by the general economic ruin. Russia has been broken up into a number of territories at war with one another and with Soviet Moscow. Communication between the different territories, and especially any commerce, is beset with such difficulties, and sometimes even dangers, that prices have risen to fabulous heights. In Kiev a man's suit cost 2000 rubles. In places not seized by the Bolsheviks, i.e., in the South, the Don territory, Northern Caucasus, and Siberia, cooperation continues to exist, but as it was founded on business connections and relations with the whole of Russia, of course the isolation of the separate parts from one another has weakened not only private, but cooperative enterprise as well.

"But the position is still worse in the central provinces, and that part of the North which is in the power of the Soviets. By a series of soviet decrees, cooperation has been rendered completely powerless. In its spirit it must be a free and voluntary union. The Bolsheviks have ordered every citizen to be registered in some cooperative society. They have made cooperation obligatory. They have turned the members of a cooperative society into government officials, and have introduced deadening compulsion and coercion, by means of which they promise to turn Russia into an earthly paradise, and meanwhile they have turned it into a desert.

"In their attempts to deceive the public opinion of Europe and America, the Bolsheviks sometimes sent official telegrams, saying that cooperative organizations had acknowledged their authority. Of course this was not true. The men at the head of cooperative organizations are forced to submit to the decrees, as they do not think themselves justified in coming to an open rupture with the authorities. Cooperation is the last hope, the last economic refuge of the people, who are literally perishing from the mad and criminal Bolshevik adventure. But there has not been, and indeed there cannot be, any official acknowledgment of the Bolsheviks on the part of the cooperators, as the principal and well-known organization, the Central Union of Cooperative Societies, has never once been able to hold a general meeting of representatives. And this is the only institution which has the right to make such responsible decisions. The Central Union, which possesses hundreds of millions of rubles, is now in the same position as that of the rich and powerful cooperative societies of Belgium during the German occupation, or, rather, in a far worse position. Even the Germans did not always intrude into the intimate affairs of social organizations, as the Bolsheviks do systematically.

### Blackmailing Central Union

"The spirit they have inspired in the employees, especially among the workmen, may be seen by the fact that some time ago part of the watchmen

and workmen of the Central Union in Moscow came to the committee and announced that, as they wished to serve the Soviet and to enlist in the Red Army, they demanded that the committee should pay them their wages several months in advance. The amount demanded was a very large one, and the committee refused. Then the brave warriors arrested the whole administrative staff, and announced that they would not let them go until the money was paid.

"This time the attempt at blackmail was not successful. The committee announced that they considered the funds of the Central Union as the property of the people, and that no one could, by any means, make them consent to such a criminal misappropriation of the people's property.

"It is far more difficult to withstand the organized and ruinous pressure of the Bolshevik decrees, which all resolve themselves into a complete subordination of cooperative societies to the Soviet commissaries. In fact, it may be said that, in Russia of the Soviets, cooperative societies are blighted by the impossibility of acting independently.

"Side by side with cooperative societies of consumers in Russia, there have always been cooperative societies of producers. During the war the unions had become very strong and wealthy. The Central Union and local united cooperative societies acquired a number of undertakings. These acquisitions increased during the revolution, when private industry was unable to cope with the general social disorganization. The cooperative organizations became the owners of flour mills, soap works, oil mills, sweet factories, shoe factories, canneries, and agricultural machinery works. Some of them even those purchased by comparatively small district cooperative unions, are valued at tens of millions of rubles. This gives some idea of how rich Russian cooperative societies are in resources and initiative.

### No Fuel or Raw Material

"But at the present time all this has come to a standstill. All these undertakings, founded on half-socialistic cooperative rules, are paralyzed as the private undertakings which have suffered from the workmen's control. They have no fuel or raw material, neither can they get any machinery. They are cut off from the Western markets which fed Russian industry with the higher grades of goods, while in the Russian markets there is nothing except Bolshevik decrees on nationalization and socialization. Thus the Bolsheviks are trying to strangle the most democratic and organized form of the economic life of the nation.

"And yet so much energy had been accumulated in Russian cooperative societies that when last summer, owing to the universal anarchy, transport along the Volga had completely ceased, the Central Union undertook this totally new operation, and in an exceedingly short time set the business going again. The cooperative societies managed to rally round them all transport specialists who had been thrown out of work by the Bolshevik chaos. And if the North is not yet quite starved to death, it is owing to the energy of the cooperative societies, as the Volga is the principal and almost the sole route along which grain is brought to Moscow and Petrograd.

"Apparently in this case the Bolsheviks themselves, frightened by the bony grip of famine, for a time at least, gave full scope to free cooperative enterprise which, in its essence, is as inimical to them as any other form of independence, any manifestation of organized national will."

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## AN IMPERIAL LOAN POOL IS PROPOSED

Suggestion Made in Australia for the Establishment of a Loan Commission to Take Over the Imperial War Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia is proposing an imperial loan commission to take over the war debts of various parts of the Empire, thus saving millions of pounds in cheaper interest. The scheme was explained by Mr. W. A. Watt, acting Prime Minister at the Premiers Conference in Melbourne at the end of January. The following report appeared in the Melbourne Argus:

"In introducing the scheme, Mr. Watt said the war had established very close relationships with our kin overseas, and he believed that a pooling of financial effort was now as practicable as it was desirable. One might say it was the duty of the several parts of the Empire to carry together the financial war load just as they had unit in the effort of the actual war. Such a combination would be powerful beyond anything that had hitherto existed in the financial world, and would result in the saving of millions of money to the Empire. The Commonwealth proposed the following scheme: An Empire debt commission to be created to take over the war debts of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, and various other portions of the Empire, each government to have representation on the commission, to be on an assigned basis, either of debt or population; all debts at Dec. 31, 1919, to be taken over, and all sinking and redemption funds then existing to be vested in the commission, interest on principal moneys falling due after that date to be paid by the commission, and the debts to be converted into one large stock as they matured; the commission to have discretion to establish more than one common stock, and to convert loans before maturity; all the terms and conditions of issues of the common stock or stocks to be determined by the commission; each government to pay to the commission a fixed annuity equal to the yearly amount payable by the government at Dec. 31, 1919, in respect of interest, expenses of paying interest, and contributions toward redemption of debt.

Annuity in Instalments

The annuity, explained Mr. Watt, would be paid in such installments as might be desired by the commission, and would run until the debts handed over, including debts converted into common stock, had been repaid to the public creditors. If at any time the annuity was not sufficient to cover £5 on every £100 of debt taken over, in addition to interest and expenses, the government concerned would make good the deficiency by payment to the commission, in addition to the annuity. The amount of payments made by a government to the commission in excess of what was paid by the commission for interest and expenses on the debts taken over from that government, including debts converted into common stock, would be treated as payment toward the redemption of the principal owed by that government. The commission would keep account of the obligations of each government, charging and discharging them both in respect of principal and interest. For that purpose the commission would have power to decide how much common stock or stocks was chargeable to each government and how much of the earnings of general investment was to be credited to each. Additional loans necessary in consequence of the war would be raised by the commission.

Full control of all war debts and their conversion into common stock or stocks would be undertaken by the commission, which, out of moneys to be paid to it by the various governments, would, in the course of time, fully pay off the debts. With a sinking fund of at least one quarter of 1 per cent per annum the whole debt would be paid off in 72 years at the latest, on the assumption that funds invested would earn an average of 4 per cent per annum. But in many cases sinking fund contributions would be more than £5 for each £100, and as the considerable reduction of interest likely to be effected by the commission would also go to a repayment of principal, the extinction of the debt would occur much before the expiration of the 72 years. There was, of course, the possibility that interest might increase for a time. His own opinion was that it had already reached something like a maximum. It was for that reason that payments to the commission were proposed in addition to the annuity if necessary.

Money in Cheapest Market

The commission would have discretion to raise redemption loans in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and the Dominions. Thus money would always be obtained in

the cheapest market. The scheme aimed at securing for the Dominions a share in the greater borrowing power of Great Britain and the low rate of interest thereby obtainable. Some might object that the Dominions were asking for an advantage at the expense of the United Kingdom, but he thought that the mother country herself would gain by joining in a great Empire effort. A continuing appropriation of revenues for the moneys to be paid to the commission would have to be passed by each government, and, as an additional safeguard, the Dominion laws might be fortified by enactments of the United Kingdom. The Commonwealth Government proposed to take an early opportunity of making the necessary representations to the Government of the United Kingdom and the other governments concerned, recommending this proposal. In conclusion, Mr. Watt stated that so far as it had yet been developed, the proposal related only to the war debt. If it proved acceptable, however, it was quite possible that it could be extended to include some, if not all, of the public debt existing before the war. If the states felt desirous of being included in any such proposal after consideration, they should make representations through the Commonwealth. The matter was worthy of careful study.

## PRODUCTION AND USES OF INDIAN TURMERIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) is regarded by some botanists as a native of India, but the finest qualities were introduced into India from China or Cochin China. The plant is nowadays extensively cultivated all over India for its rhizome (root stock). There are two forms: the hard, highly colored rhizome used as a yellow dyestuff, and the fairly soft, pale-colored, edible root that is employed as a condiment. In European trade the China, Madras, Cochin, Bengal, and Java grades are recognized. Exports to the United States have been nearly all for use as a dye. The total exports to the United States from all parts in the Madras presidency for the six months ended June 30, 1918, were 1,745,924 pounds, valued at about Rs. 34 lakhs.

**Conservative Ministry Unlikely**

His departure was the beginning of the end of the Maura National Cabinet which, with every opportunity of playing a strong part to the perpetual advantage of Spain, when it came to power last spring, threw away every opportunity by its weak German pandering; and it is the most damaging criticism against the Count de Romanones, of which his enemies make the most, that he remained a member of this ministry which was consistently acting in a contrary sense to that embraced by his own oft-expressed Aliaophile sentiments, notably in the way in which, with great bombast, it gave Germany notice to stop her depredations and then did nothing.

Since then, and especially in recent times, with the Peace Conference assembled in Paris, and with Spain's present position so very unsatisfactory as the result of the policy which she has pursued in the last four years, for which Señor Dato himself was responsible more than any other man, it is clear that the late Foreign Minister has become very anxious about his position, and there is little doubt that the suggestions that have been made concerning the possible return to power of the Conservatives were put forth by him in the way of feelers. If so, the result cannot be satisfactory to him. Nothing could be less likely to succeed in Spain at present than a Conservative government of the type that endured up to the time of the last Dato Ministry. It would do neither for foreign nor for home policy because, with the democratic elements asserting themselves more and more every day, and social legislation of a most sympathetic character being urgently necessary, Señor Dato's record especially in connection with the August revolutionary strike of 1917, stands heavily against him.

Now, by way of further assisting his very doubtful prospects, as it would appear, the Marqués de Lema, who was Foreign Minister in a Dato cabinet, comes forward with various argu-

## LANGUAGE BILLS INTRODUCED IN IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—A bill has been introduced in the Iowa Senate providing that the English language shall be the only language spoken up to and including the eighth grade. This bill, if it becomes a law, will affect all schools, private, parochial, and public. This is a companion bill to one that was introduced in the House recently, known as the Dean bill, and which had been reported for passage by that body.

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## ECLIPSE OF DATIST PARTY IN SPAIN

Señor Dato, Leader of Monarchical Conservatives, Was Mainly Responsible for Spain's Unhappy Neutral Policy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Some developments and transformations are taking place in Spanish politics at the present time which, in view of the international situation, are peculiarly interesting. In the first place, it was recently reported that an effort was being prepared by the Datist official Conservatives whereby, when the Count de Romanones fell into difficulties (which they considered must be very soon, since no government in Spain in these days appears to have any staying power at all), they would be able to step in as a complete party and resume government in the old way of the alternating party system. In this system Señor Dato, leader of these official monarchical Conservatives, has never lost faith, though practically all other parties have, and the Count de Romanones openly abandoned it long ago.

Upon the story of these Conservative ambitions and arrangements being circulated, the Count de Romanones made it clear that he would be willing to act in a coalition with the Conservatives if it were thought to be to the national advantage, even though at that time it did not appear that his ministry was in the least danger, the case on the contrary being that it was enjoying the full advantages of the popularity of the move that had been made in the way of getting into contact with the victorious entente. Now, Señor Dato, then Foreign Minister, was the first to withdraw from the National Ministry over which Señor Maura presided last year. He gave a diplomatic excuse, and it was thought at the time—the end of last October—that he was retiring in order to gather the Conservative forces together, but there is another view, namely, that he was in extreme difficulties with his policy, which had been weak and yielding to the Germans to the uttermost degree, and it was clear by this time that the German cause was hopeless.

**Conservative Ministry Unlikely**

His departure was the beginning of the end of the Maura National Cabinet which, with every opportunity of playing a strong part to the perpetual advantage of Spain, when it came to power last spring, threw away every opportunity by its weak German pandering; and it is the most damaging criticism against the Count de Romanones, of which his enemies make the most, that he remained a member of this ministry which was consistently acting in a contrary sense to that embraced by his own oft-expressed Aliaophile sentiments, notably in the way in which, with great bombast, it gave Germany notice to stop her depredations and then did nothing.

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Now, by way of further assisting his very doubtful prospects, as it would appear, the Marqués de Lema, who was Foreign Minister in a Dato cabinet, comes forward with various argu-

ments indicating or suggesting that the Conservatives might have made more of the present situation than the Count de Romanones has. He is reminded, however, by critics that the Conservative Party have not come out of the war period with so much credit as to be able to present themselves to the entente statesmen of France and England. "Without putting in doubt the occidental sentiments of the chief of the Conservatives and his Foreign Minister," says El Sol, "it is necessary to recall that our foreign policy during the Conservative period was utterly mistaken, and in consequence very grave prejudices, and even injuries were occasioned to France and England which are not easily forgotten." Señor Manuel Aznar, the editor, makes this note: "I have gleaned from Paris the definite impression (acquired in various circles) that Señor Dato could not at this moment negotiate with the Allies solutions of problems of such extreme importance to Spain. Hence, allowing that the reasoning of the Marqués de Lema is correct, it would be necessary to confess that the French and English chancelleries have been wholly mistaken in their judgment of the Conservative policy of Spain. And that, for various reasons, is not at all likely."

**Señor Dato's Policy**

The exact nature of Señor Dato's foreign policy in all its subtlety has been indicated over and over again in this paper at the time of those crises when it was most in evidence. It is not suggested that Señor Dato has any strong pro-German sympathies; it would be no surprise to know that he had none at all. But on the other hand he was no definite friend of the entente, but was an out-and-out Spanish neutralist of the extreme kind, who was determined, if possible to remain friends with everybody to the end, no matter whose interests might suffer in the process, so that when peace was signed Spain would derive the maximum benefit from it. With this policy he coupled a belief that Germany could not be beaten. Hence he stood exactly for the Spanish general policy as it has been known, and he, more than any other, is responsible for the mistaken course that Madrid has pursued for four and a half years, and for which she is now doomed to pay such a heavy price. The strange thing is that, such was Señor Dato's subtlety, that many people were willing to believe he was the active friend of the Allies, and articles praising him appeared in London and Paris newspapers of the first consequence, which is only another indication of the small extent to which Spanish affairs are understood abroad.

Señor Dato is now evidently undergoing his eclipse, and he may find it difficult to assert himself to any extent again. The hints as to the possibility of a Conservative government having proved disappointing, he has

just held a meeting of former Conservative ministers at his residence in view of certain dissensions in the party which were manifesting themselves, and which were causing him deep concern. It had begun to be said that Señor Dato by his policy seriously prejudiced the interests of his party, and that it might be advantageous to the latter if it had some other leader. At this meeting at his house there were present the Marqués de Lema, the Count de Bagallos, and Señores Besada, Bergamín, Sanchez Guerra, Espada, Andrade and Burgos. The meeting lasted two hours, and when it was over those who were present endeavored to maintain absolute secrecy about it. That it was of the utmost consequence to the party, however, was apparent. It was believed in some quarters that one of the chief objects of the gathering was to come to an agreement to expel Señor Sanchez de Toca from the party for the criticisms he has been making lately of its policy and leadership. This, however, is generally regarded as absurd, first because Señor Sanchez de Toca has a political standing which is at least equal to that of Señor Dato and is known as a man of the utmost sincerity, and, secondly, the Marqués de Lema, who is his son-in-law, was at the meeting.

The most generally accepted suggestion as to what happened at this meeting is that Señor Dato lamented that in certain circles and by determined elements there was a scheme on foot to bring about by effective measures the dissolution of the Conservative Party. He reminded the gathering that he accepted the leadership of the party because he was appealed insistently by numerous and influential members to do so; but that, in view of the fact that some of those who had recommended and proclaimed his chieftainship with much enthusiasm seemed to have changed their minds, he wished to submit the case to the former ministers of the party and ask their counsel concerning the attitude to be adopted.

**Position of Conservatives**

Those who are responsible for this version of what occurred at this meeting, which may be historic in its way, say that the former ministers made little secret of their belief that it was of the greatest importance to the life and unity of the Conservative Party that cordial relations should be maintained with the Count de Romanones, Señor Maura and Señor Sanchez de Toca. It was ultimately agreed, so it is stated, that Señor Dato should proceed upon a visit to the Count de Romanones and after ascertaining the date of the reassembling of the Cortes there should be a meeting of the Conservative Party in general a day or two beforehand. Some of the former ministers present at this meeting thought that the situation was such that a manifesto ought to be issued to the party in which its program should

be plainly stated and the course which it is thought best to pursue at the present juncture indicated.

This Conservative crisis is ominous of many things. Of all the parties in Spain, with all their continual disruptions, the official Conservatives have always prided themselves on their homogeneity and strength and have ridiculed their Monarchical Liberal friends for their continual splits. Now the Conservatives threaten to collapse. If they do so to any considerable extent it will facilitate a new cohesion of the Romanist and other Liberals with the democratic elements that are farther left and open up a prospect of a government with a sounder foundation in existing circumstances than any that has ruled in Spain for long past. But there are of course other points at issue and nobody looks far toward the future.

## AEROPLANE MAIL FOR NEW ZEALAND SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Sir Joseph Ward, Postmaster-General for New Zealand, is convinced that distinct aeroplane mail services will be soon established in the Dominion. The main lines of aerial mails would remain in the hands of the government, but contracts to deliver small mail within a radius of 130 miles of the main centers would be let to aerodromes in Canterbury and Auckland, thus insuring a daily delivery to distant centers almost as cheaply as, and far more efficiently than, under the present system.

## AUSTRALIAN WAR PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Commonwealth war pensions granted up to Dec. 27, 1918, numbered 147,146, involving an annual liability of £4,436,196, of which New South Wales' proportion was 46,985 pensioners, representing £1,547,023. Last year the war pension bill was £2,772,210, and £5,000,000 was set apart for the financial year which ends in June, 1919. With six months still to run, the annual liability is now only £563,904 short of the appropriation for the whole year.

It is interesting to notice that the Commonwealth's disbursement for age pensions is now £3,000,000 a year, and for invalid pensions £950,000. These amounts are apart from the war pensions.

## INCREASE IN POSTAL EXPENSES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In response to a resolution, the Postmaster-General informed the Senate that expenditures of the Post Office Department had been increased approximately \$52,735,000 because of the war.

## SCHOOLS AN AID IN AMERICANIZATION

Educators in Chicago Discuss Best Methods of Reaching Women in the Homes—Means Sought to Arouse Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Americanization of the foreign woman in the home was one of the main questions for discussion at the Americanization conference conducted here by Fred Clayton Butler, director of the Americanization department of the Department of the Interior, under the auspices of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

The attempt to convert foreign women through visiting school-teachers was pronounced as impracticable by George B. Masslich of Chicago, who stated that he had had many years of experience in teaching in schools where there are many foreigners. He thought the school child one of the best means of taking Americanization to the parent, but said it could not be done through the three R's. The teaching in the elementary schools should include something that could be of interest to the parents.

The teaching of English to the child had in some instances tended to ally the teacher and the child against the parents, as the child, learning American ways, sometimes tried to tell the parents how they should do things.

The teaching of English should not be discontinued on this account, Mr. Masslich said, but the child and the parent should be brought into closer relationship through interesting the parent in the schools, where deposits of one cent may be made. Mr. Masslich said, it is a thing that arouses the interest of the parent. The school is the most unsullied thing in the eyes of the foreigners, and it should be made more of a community center, where the foreigner could get aid in various ways.

Mr. Masslich said the teacher did not feel like swooping down upon the foreigner, as is advocated by some, with the intentions of changing his mode of living and trying to tell him what he should eat.

## SILVER GOES TO INDIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The United States Mint started here on Friday a shipment of 8253 bars of silver, to the value of \$4,000,000, for India. They will be sent by way of San Francisco.

## Our Second March Fur Sale

Beginning Monday, March 3, and Continuing for the Remainder of the Month, We Place on Sale

## A Wonderful Assemblage of High Grade Furs

—Women's Coats, Sets, Scarfs and Muffs

—Men's Fur Coats and Men's Fur Lined Coats

The Savings Based on Next Season's Selling Will Average Fully One-Third

All are New 1919 Styles, thus Assuring Style Correctness for Next Year

Two Special Reasons Why You Should Buy Your Furs Now:

1st—Patrons having approved charge accounts may have their furs delivered at time of purchase if they so desire, the bill for which will not be rendered until Nov. 1. Those taking advantage of this offer will have the opportunity of wearing their furs the remainder of the present fur season.

2nd—Pat

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## CHICAGO PLAYERS IN FIRST-PLACE TIE

McAndless and Collins Start Second Week of Annual Class A 18.2 Balkline Billiard Tournament on Equal Terms

### S. A. A. B. CLASS A BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
P. N. Collins	2	0	85	1,000
David McAndless	3	1	77	1,000
Corwin Huston	2	1	49	.668
J. C. Allison	1	1	54	.500
R. M. Lord	1	2	51	.333
J. E. C. Morton	0	2	55	.000
P. P. Trump	0	3	24	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Two Chicago players begin the second week of the nineteenth annual Class A amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament, tied for first place. They are David McAndless, Chicago A. A., and P. N. Collins, Illinois A. C., the latter having held his unbeaten percentage by winning the finest game of the tournament from J. E. C. Morton of Philadelphia, 200 to 53, Saturday night.

Collins set the high run of the entire tourney, 85 points. In achieving his summary defeat of the Keystone State man, he won in 19 innings, the shortest match of the series. He made his long run in the ninth inning. He extricated himself from tight places by showy masse shots for the twenty-seventh and thirty-second points, and several times had to gather the balls together again, after losing position. The match by innings:

P. N. Collins—1 22 0 6 3 2 7 6 85 2 18 39 17 5 0 41 12 36—.000. Innings—19. Average—15.19. High run—83. J. E. C. Morton—0 6 0 5 2 3 6 7 1 0 4 5 6 7 0 4 2 10 0 1 3 3—.000. Innings—19. Average—12.51. High run—10. Referee—F. C. Conklin, Chicago.

Corwin Huston, the 1918 champion, and P. P. Trump, played the longest game of the tournament in the afternoon, the match consuming more than three hours. The match by innings:

Corwin Huston—2 1 7 21 3 6 4 0 5 1 7 19 2 8 0 3 0 2 3 4 2 2 2 0 2 18 0 0 0 4 2 2 0 0 6 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 7 1 0 4 5 1 0 5 1 0 1 1 0 0 5 7 1 0 3 5 1 1 0 5 0 1 1 1 0 0 5 7 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 5 1—.51. Average—15.51. High run—51.

P. P. Trump—0 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 4 1 5 1 4 2 2 0 10 0 0 1 2 4 7 0 1 0 11 5 8 3 5 1 1 1 5 0 1 1 1 0 0 5 7 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 1 0 5 1—.51. Average—14.28.51. High run—51. Referee—William Hoppe Sr.

The match between David McAndless and R. M. Lord, the former belonging to the home club, and the latter to the Chicago Elks, attracted a crowded room of spectators. The element of fortune aided McAndless in his victory of 300 to 240. Although the C. A. A. youth displayed the same ability as on both previous days to cling to his advantages of position for steady runs, Lord was ahead 232 to 199 in 32 innings of the 37-inning match, but then McAndless started, running 77 points, which at the time made a tournament high-run record. This run decided the game, McAndless going out in four more innings. The match by innings:

David McAndless—0 9 10 23 2 1 3 13 9 11 1 3 4 14 18 1 0 0 4 0 7 1 1 0 4 13 0 0 31 1 1 27 0 0 9 0 3—.000. Innings—37. Average—8.21. High run—77.

R. M. Lord—2 1 25 10 3 5 12 0 7 2 1 4 0 2 2 0 1 0 1 2 2 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 5 0 1 0 5 2 0 5 0—.240. Innings—36. Average—6.25. High run—51. Referee—Hoppe Sr.

H. C. Allison of Detroit broke into the winning column in the tournament by defeating J. C. Morton of the Union League Club, Philadelphia, Friday afternoon, 300 to 243, in 38 innings. Except for a slow start and a similarly slow finish, Allison shot fast billiards. The match by innings:

H. C. Allison—0 26 0 31 1 5 6 4 13 8 2 2 1 3 4 2 2 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 3 5 15 8 0 2 3 2 25 0 54 5 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 1 3—.300. Innings—53. Average—10.21. High run—54.

J. C. Morton—2 1 25 10 3 5 12 0 7 2 1 4 0 2 2 0 1 0 1 2 2 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 5 0 1 0 5 2 0 5 0—.240. Innings—53. Average—6.25. High run—51. Referee—William Hoppe Sr.

After counting 62 points in his first three innings, McAndless of Chicago never was remotely threatened in his Friday match against Trump, whom he defeated 300 to 123 in 25 innings. In the nineteenth inning, the Chicago youth, just returned from military service, came within one point of the high run record for the tournament with a string of 63 which he amassed by excellent close play. The summary:

David McAndless—25 16 22 0 7 7 4 22 28 0 6 25 1 5 7 8 6 28 5 6 1 3—.300. Innings—25. Average—12. High run—63.

P. P. Trump—14 3 3 0 9 2 1 17 17 1 2 6 2 0 2 0 0 2 1 2 2 3 6 18 8 26 2 16 0 9 0 2 4 0 2 2 10 1 7 1 12 4 2 3 0 6 0—.231. High run—35. Average—6.25. High run—17. Referee—William Hoppe Sr., Chicago.

In the Friday night game, Champion Huston kept in the running only by a most exciting finish. He won from Lord, 309 to 293, after the latter almost passed Huston, who made two hairbreadth misses after running his two hundred and ninety-ninth point. Huston secured a flying start, leading 159 to 68 in the sixteenth inning and 224 to 141 in the twenty-second inning. Lord then caught his top stroke and a short protracted his excellent work when he passed the 252. He finally needed 16 points and was in the middle of a run when he missed a short draw shot for the ninth point. The feature of the game was the repetition of the exhibition of free-goal throwing by J. A. Clark '19, captain of the Aggies. He made 13 scores on the 20 fouls called on Kansas. Kansas scored 6 points on the 14 fouls called against the Aggies, Capt. C. K. Matthews '19, Roy Bennett '21, and L. B. Dunn '20 doing the work.

Next week University of Kansas plays University of Nebraska here Wednesday and Thursday. Nebraska plays the Aggies on their court the following two nights and the latter games will practically decide the Missouri Valley championship. The summary:

KANSAS STATE KANSAS  
Bunger, If.....rg. Mason, Miller  
Hinds, Foltz, rf.....lg. Longberg  
Jennings, Winters, c/c. Frederick, Brown  
Cowell, Keeler, lg.....rf. Bunn  
Clarke, rg.....M. Mathews, Bennett  
Hicks, Miller, D. Mathews, Miller, H. Miller  
College 21, University of Kansas 18. Goals from  
Hoerl, Gunter 2, Jennings 2, Cowell 2,  
Keeler 2, Hinds for Kansas State.  
Bunn 3, Bennett 2, Miller for Kansas.  
Goals from foul—Clarke 13 for Kansas  
State; Bennett 3, Bunn 2, Mathews for Kansas.  
Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time of halves—20m.

WHITE BUYS WACO FRANCHISE

DALLAS, Texas—Dr. G. H. White, athletic director for the Army Y. M. C. A., at Love Field, has announced that he has purchased the Waco franchise in the Texas League. Dr. White at one time was a star pitcher for the Chicago Americans. He sold his interest in the Dallas club in the Texas League, when he entered the Army Y. M. C. A. service.

STEVENSON WINS TITLE MATCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—T. Stevenson beat Claude Falkiner in professional billiard championship match yesterday. The score was Stevenson 8600, Falkiner 6986.

## CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS STARTS

Preliminary Rounds Cleaned Up on Saturday—First-Round Matches Scheduled for Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—First-round matches are scheduled to be played today in the annual Class B championship tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association. Play started Saturday on the courts of the Harvard Club and the preliminary round matches were cleaned up.

There was a keen contest between

J. N. Cole of the Columbia Club and G. H. Breed of the Harvard Club, which went to three games before Cole won at 15—8, 6—15, 8—8.

E. B. Bumpstead of the Yale Club was defeated by R. E. Wigham, the Columbia Club player, after he had played such a fast game in the opening encounter that he tired in the second game, at 18—14, after a nip-and-tuck battle, during which both racquet wielders did spectacular work in reeling off aces.

Another hard-fought match was played when G. E. Cruse of the Squash Club met A. G. Blaisdell, the Yale Club player. The Squash Club player won at 15—11, 18—16. R. L. Streibach of the Columbia Club won an easy match from W. Platt of the Harvard Club at 15—2, 15—2.

The Springfield Training School swimming team defeated the Harvard varsity in their dual meet in Boston, Saturday, 38 to 14.

The New York Tennis Club defeated the Seventh Regiment team in a series of matches in New York City, Saturday, 8 matches to 5.

The University of Pennsylvania defeated Columbia University in a dual meet at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Saturday, 5 to 3.

The Princeton varsity swimming team defeated Rutgers College in their dual meet at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Friday, 31 to 22.

The University of Pennsylvania wrestling team defeated the Columbia University in a dual meet at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Saturday, 12 to 10.

B. E. Eldred won the high handicap trophy in the weekly shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, New York, Saturday, with 96 out of a possible 100.

The Yale freshman swimming team won its dual meet with the Princeton freshmen at Princeton, New Jersey, Saturday, 42 to 11. The Eli's won first place in every event but the 10-yard swim.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the women's singles lawn tennis championship of the State of Florida, Friday, by defeating Mrs. Rawson Wood in the final round at Palm Beach, 6—1, 6—2.

The Annapolis Academy fencing team defeated the Yale varsity in their dual meet at Annapolis, Maryland, Saturday, 8 bouts to 1. The Annapolis wrestling team defeated the Yale wrestlers 24 to 4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—Kansas State Agricultural College outdropped the University of Kansas here Friday night taking the second Missouri Valley Conference basketball game of the Lawrence series by a score of 31 to 18. The game was the roughest that has been played on the local court this season and was replete with personal fouls. Paul Frederick '21, center for Kansas being sent out of the game on four personal marks against him.

The game started fast and continued so up to the last five minutes of play when both coaches sent in their substitutes and the last end of the contest was played between the second strings of both colleges.

The first floor goal of the game was made by H. L. Bunker '21 of the "Aggies," eight minutes after the first toss-up of the game. The score at that time stood 9 to 5 all made on fouls by both teams. At no time during the game did Kansas even tie the Aggies' score. The first half ended 16 to 8 in favor of the visitors.

The feature of the game was the repetition of the exhibition of free-goal throwing by J. A. Clark '19, captain of the Aggies. He made 13 scores on the 20 fouls called on Kansas. Kansas scored 6 points on the 14 fouls called against the Aggies, Capt. C. K. Matthews '19, Roy Bennett '21, and L. B. Dunn '20 doing the work.

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Cowell, Keeler, lg.....rf. Bunn  
Clarke, rg.....M. Mathews, Bennett  
Hicks, Miller, D. Mathews, Miller, H. Miller  
College 21, University of Kansas 18. Goals from  
Hoerl, Gunter 2, Jennings 2, Cowell 2,  
Keeler 2, Hinds for Kansas State.  
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Goals from foul—Clarke 13 for Kansas  
State; Bennett 3, Bunn 2, Mathews for Kansas.  
Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time of halves—20m.

COLUMBIA TEAM GIVES SURPRISE

Defeats Yale University Five in Intercollegiate Basketball League Race at New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Showing an improvement in team and individual playing not expected even by its followers, the Columbia University basketball team sprang a big surprise in the Intercollegiate Basketball League race, Saturday, when it defeated the Yale University five here, 27 to 25. When these two teams met at New Haven, Connecticut, Feb. 27 to 25. The Eli's won first

place in the annual meeting in this city Saturday. The preliminary heats and trials will be staged Friday, May 30, and the finals on Saturday, May 31.

Two important amendments to the constitution were unanimously passed by the association in addition to the awarding of the titular event. It was voted that no member should be dropped from good standing as a result of noncompetition in the years of 1917 and 1918, there being no games or only informal meets during those years.

Officers of the association elected for the ensuing year include:

R. C. Fenner, Pennsylvania, president; W. F. Swanson, Pittsburgh, and P. W. Snodgrass, Syracuse, vice-presidents; L. Owens, Columbia, secretary; E. Halsey, New York, University, treasurer; L. B. Leonard of Harvard; S. Baldwin of Yale; W. Dowd of Princeton; L. G. Clark of Cornell; P. L. Anderson of M. I. T.; M. Norton of Dartmouth, executive committee.

CHICAGO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS

40-Yard Dash—Loren Murchison, St. Louis ..... 45s.  
45-Yard High Hurdles—E. J. Thompson, unattached ..... 61s.  
660-Yard Handicap—Gordon Haynes, Cambridge, Institute of Tech. ..... 1m. 29 1/2s.  
One-Mile Handicap—Thomas Campbell, Boston, University of Chicago ..... 2m. 25 1/2s.  
Three-Mile Run—Charles Pores, Millrose Athletic Club ..... 15m. 18 1/2s.  
Running High Jump—Walter Whalen, Boston, Athletic Association ..... \*4m. 22 1/2s.  
SCHOOLBOY SCRATCH RACES

46-Yard Dash—William Andrews, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute ..... 5s.  
40-Yard Run—W. L. Nolan, East Boston High School ..... 57 1/2s.  
3000-Yard Run—F. Plaisted, Brookline High School ..... 2m. 32 1/2s.

RELAY RACES

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Bartowth College) ..... 3m. 12 1/2s.

Phillips Exeter Academy (Phillips Andover Academy) ..... 3m. 13 1/2s.

Bethel College (Bethel College) ..... 3m. 14 1/2s.

Bethel College (Bethel College) ..... 3m. 16 1/2s.

University of Maine (Bowdoin College) ..... 3m. 16 1/2s.

Yale University 1922 (Harvard University 1922) ..... 3m. 17s.

Holy Cross College 1922 (Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1922) ..... 3m. 19 1/2s.

High School of Commerce (English High School) ..... 3m. 20 1/2s.

Notre Dame Green School (Roxbury Latin School) ..... 3m. 24 1/2s.

Wellesley Academy (Huntington School) ..... 3m. 25s.

New Hampshire State College (Rhode Island State College) ..... 3m.

## FUTURE OUTLOOK OF AMERICAN SHIPPING

Secretary of Board of Commissioners of Navigation in Philadelphia Declares Prospects Are Not at All Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Several important factors combine to make the future of United States shipping under peace conditions anything but a rosy prospective, according to George F. Sproule, secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation in this city. Mr. Sproule is an authority on this subject and as such was recently recognized by Duncan U. Fletcher, chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Commerce, with whom he took issue on certain views held by the Florida legislator. One of these factors, which, he contends, are inimical to the best interests of United States shipping, is the present laws under which United States vessels are forced to operate. Another is "the lack of confidence that shipping men have in the United States Shipping Board." These objectionable features, together with others, he outlined for a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

### Discriminatory Legislation

"It is understood," said Mr. Sproule, "that my opinions concern principally American vessels in the foreign trade, where the greatest handicaps exist. Aside from operating expenses, which obtain in our shipping, by which the master of a ship is compelled to give to the seaman one-half his wages every five days while in port; the higher standard of food served on American vessels; the larger crews required, together with other items, there are factors which enter into the discussion, such as the compelling of production of certificates of competency for able-bodied seamen instead of such service as is indicated by the 'discharge-book,' and other annoying and expensive features which have become familiar to all shipping men through comparison of our shipping laws with those of other countries. A whole chapter could be devoted to the subject of our lack of subsidies."

### Number of Men Available

"Concerning the number of men who are now available, or who will be available, no one can at present properly estimate, although the outlook in this respect is not particularly discouraging. There is and has been a great lack of skilled American shipmasters and officers, and at the present time many of the ships in operation are officered by men who were not born in this country. Quite a large percentage of these men however, are citizens and possess the certificates of competency from the United States local inspector."

"Right along these lines might I state that in my judgment, one of the many serious problems now confronting us, is the turning out of a sufficient number of American officers to man a fleet that is promised us by the United States Shipping Board, approximating some 13,000,000 dead-weight tons."

"I notice in a dispatch from Washington, that the Shipping Board has announced its intention to dispose of 1,000,000 tons of the vessels built to meet the demands of the war. The ships to be sold include 110 wooden vessels of a total dead weight tonnage of 390,400. It is said that the sale of these ships is to be one of the first steps in a broad constructive program, the object of which is to place American products carried in American bottoms in all markets of the world, a very commendable undertaking, but one fraught with insurmountable difficulties."

### Time Spent in Port

"William C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, recently made the statement that it was not the cost of operation that figured so high in the running of American vessels, as it was the time lost in port while loading or discharging. He completely lost sight of the fact that before the war it was not possible to operate an American tank steamer in the foreign trade, and these vessels are never in port longer than 24 hours, nor was it possible to operate American vessels in the West India fruit trade in competition with foreign craft, and anyone familiar with the shipping business knows these vessels are in one day and out the next."

"One of the worst features concerning this whole problem seems to be the lack of confidence shipping men have in the United States Shipping Board, and this is due largely to the fact that the policy of this board is outlined by men who have never been in touch with shipping matters, there being many instances of important decisions being made by officials coming from the interior of this country, who have never had any experience on salt water."

### CANADIAN FARMERS' WHEAT PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Representatives of the 18,000-odd members of the United Farmers of Alberta who held their convention here left for their homes with the conviction that they had made definite progress, during the sessions of their parliament, in their aims to better their own condition and that of the world in general. They adopted as their general policy the program accepted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture which has already been endorsed by the United Farmers of Ontario, the Manitoba Grain Growers Association and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association. Some of its planks, such as

women's suffrage, prohibition, income tax and corporation tax, have already been adopted in full by the Dominion Government, but it is planned to press home to the government what the farmers believe to be their greatest point; an immediate and all-round reduction in the customs tariff that will complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada within five years; that the reciprocity agreement of 1911 which still remains on the statute books of the United States be accepted by the Parliament of Canada, and that all foods not included in the reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list. Especially is it asked that all machinery and materials used by agriculturists be allowed to enter Canada duty free.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—News of the arrival of Storker Storkersen and his party which was a part of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, on the northern coast of Alaska, has been received by the Canadian Department of Naval Service at Ottawa. The following official statement has been issued: "The Department of the Naval Service has received from Fort Yukon, Alaska, a dispatch from Storker Storkersen announcing the safe arrival of his ice exploration party on Nov. 7 last on the north coast of Alaska. This brings to an end the exploratory work of the Canadian Arctic Expedition."

"The work carried out by Storkersen was planned by Mr. Stefansson, who intended to command the party personally, but was prevented from doing so."

"Storkersen's party, when they left the north coast of Alaska at Cross Island consisted of nine whites and four Eskimos with eight sledges. They started March 15, 1918. After about two weeks of travel northward across the ice, Storkersen sent back three of the sledges and four of the men. Two hundred miles from Alaska he sent back three more sledges and all but four of his companions. Their plan then was to camp on the ice and drift with it. They carried practically no provisions expecting to live on seals and polar bears. It had been the general belief of geographers and polar authorities that there was a current running westward and that Storkersen's party would be carried west parallel to the coast of Siberia. Had

they not been consumed at home. This year there would be exports to Europe from the Antipodes, Argentina, India, and perhaps from Russia and Rumania, and if the Liverpool price dropped, the government would have to make up the difference to the farmers by a direct treasury payment. The loss would have to be recovered by taxation, and since the farmer claimed now that he was paying the bulk of the country's revenue, he did not see that it would pay. He believed that if the farmer could purchase his machinery and other requirements in a competitive market, he could well get his chance on the price he would be offered under the law of supply and demand."

Mr. J. W. Leedy, for two terms Governor of Kansas, but now a farmer in the northern part of the Province, spoke on the subject, "Does the Canadian Banking System Meet the Requirements of the Farmer?" He did not believe it did, declaring that four great banking institutions now held in their control every bit of money and credit in the Dominion, and that a majority of three on the quorum of the Bankers Association could do as it could not be consumed at home. This year there would be exports to Europe from the Antipodes, Argentina, India, and perhaps from Russia and Rumania, and if the Liverpool price dropped, the government would have to make up the difference to the farmers by a direct treasury payment. The loss would have to be recovered by taxation, and since the farmer claimed now that he was paying the bulk of the country's revenue, he did not see that it would pay. He believed that if the farmer could purchase his machinery and other requirements in a competitive market, he could well get his chance on the price he would be offered under the law of supply and demand."

Mr. Vere Brown, superintendent of western central branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, upheld the present system, and brought out the point that its first virtue was the absolute protection it afforded the depositor. He declared that the black pages in the history of the United States banking in this regard were largely absent in Canada.

The convention, however, could not agree with his views, and passed a resolution asking for a system of local banks under provincial control.

### AUSTRALIA TRADE WITH CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Mr. Charles Holdsworth, managing director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, who has arrived here to take passage home on the steamship Niagara, after spending two years in England, announced that the company not only intended to replace all the ships lost during the war, but also to add another mail ship, faster and bigger than the Niagara, to run between here and New Zealand and Australia. He said the company was looking for the development of a great Australasian trade with Canada and the United States. Two new freighters of 3,000 tons each are being constructed for this service, and will be completed by the end of March. Negotiations are also in progress for the purchase of three other cargo ships for delivery four months hence.

### Fashions de Luxe

Show on Living Models

EVERY THURSDAY AT EVERETT THEATRE

### Everett Dept. Store

Everett, Wash.

N. Colby—near Hewitt

### Red Cedar Shingles

SOLD TO DEALERS ONLY

Silver Beach Shingle Co.

BELLINGHAM

J. D. ROCKEY, President WASHINGTON

are pleasing, dependable and enduring

### Nash Motor Cars & Trucks

Nash Sales & Service Company

5817 Rucker Ave., Everett,

Distributors for Snohomish County, Washington

## CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION BACK

Storker Storkersen's Party Refutes Theories of Currents in Alaskan Polar Seas—Shows Food Supplies Dispensable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—News of the arrival of Storker Storkersen and his party which was a part of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, on the northern coast of Alaska, has been received by the Canadian Department of Naval Service at Ottawa. The following official statement has been issued: "The Department of the Naval Service has received from Fort Yukon, Alaska, a dispatch from Storker Storkersen announcing the safe arrival of his ice exploration party on Nov. 7 last on the north coast of Alaska. This brings to an end the exploratory work of the Canadian Arctic Expedition."

"The work carried out by Storkersen was planned by Mr. Stefansson, who intended to command the party personally, but was prevented from doing so."

"Storkersen's party, when they left the north coast of Alaska at Cross Island consisted of nine whites and four Eskimos with eight sledges. They started March 15, 1918. After about two weeks of travel northward across the ice, Storkersen sent back three of the sledges and four of the men. Two hundred miles from Alaska he sent back three more sledges and all but four of his companions. Their plan then was to camp on the ice and drift with it. They carried practically no provisions expecting to live on seals and polar bears. It had been the general belief of geographers and polar authorities that there was a current running westward and that Storkersen's party would be carried west parallel to the coast of Siberia. Had

they not been consumed at home. This year there would be exports to Europe from the Antipodes, Argentina, India, and perhaps from Russia and Rumania, and if the Liverpool price dropped, the government would have to make up the difference to the farmers by a direct treasury payment. The loss would have to be recovered by taxation, and since the farmer claimed now that he was paying the bulk of the country's revenue, he did not see that it would pay. He believed that if the farmer could purchase his machinery and other requirements in a competitive market, he could well get his chance on the price he would be offered under the law of supply and demand."

Mr. Vere Brown, superintendent of western central branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, upheld the present system, and brought out the point that its first virtue was the absolute protection it afforded the depositor. He declared that the black pages in the history of the United States banking in this regard were largely absent in Canada.

The convention, however, could not agree with his views, and passed a resolution asking for a system of local banks under provincial control.

### AUSTRALIA TRADE WITH CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Mr. Charles Holdsworth, managing director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, who has arrived here to take passage home on the steamship Niagara, after spending two years in England, announced that the company not only intended to replace all the ships lost during the war, but also to add another mail ship, faster and bigger than the Niagara, to run between here and New Zealand and Australia. He said the company was looking for the development of a great Australasian trade with Canada and the United States. Two new freighters of 3,000 tons each are being constructed for this service, and will be completed by the end of March. Negotiations are also in progress for the purchase of three other cargo ships for delivery four months hence.

### Fashions de Luxe

Show on Living Models

EVERY THURSDAY AT EVERETT THEATRE

### Everett Dept. Store

Everett, Wash.

N. Colby—near Hewitt

### Red Cedar Shingles

SOLD TO DEALERS ONLY

Silver Beach Shingle Co.

BELLINGHAM

J. D. ROCKEY, President WASHINGTON

are pleasing, dependable and enduring

### Nash Motor Cars & Trucks

Nash Sales & Service Company

5817 Rucker Ave., Everett,

Distributors for Snohomish County, Washington

supplies from the outside may be dispensed with in Arctic expeditionary work, a constant source of food always being available in the form of seal and polar bear meat.

"It has long been held among Arctic explorers, including myself," said Mr. Stefansson, "that an ocean current flowed westward parallel to the northern coastline. I based the belief on the course of the Karluuk, which, after becoming fast in the ice north of Alaska, floated westward in a straight line to a point north of Wrangel Island and there sank."

"Storkersen started to float on pack ice about the middle of April, 1918, but instead of going in a westward direction for any sustained period, floated northwest, then northeast, and generally in an indeterminate fashion, in an area within the lines 74 and 73 north, and 140 and 150 west. This district statement has been issued: "The Department of the Naval Service has received from Fort Yukon, Alaska, a dispatch from Storker Storkersen announcing the safe arrival of his ice exploration party on Nov. 7 last on the north coast of Alaska. This brings to an end the exploratory work of the Canadian Arctic Expedition."

"The work carried out by Storkersen was planned by Mr. Stefansson, who intended to command the party personally, but was prevented from doing so."

"Storkersen has also sounded a vast unexplored region and his work will be a big geographical achievement. It proves that Keenan's Land does not exist. The projected coast line of this land supposed to have been seen some 30 years ago by a whaler named Keenan is on most up-to-date charts."

"It is also a final demonstration," said Mr. Stefansson, "of the feasibility of my theory that provisions need not be taken, or at least depended upon for food. There are always bears and seals. Storkersen used seal blubber for fuel and seal and polar bear meat for food. Up till recently it was thought to be suicidal to attempt any prolonged expedition in Arctic regions without month's supplies of food. Storkersen existed solely on seal and bear meat and water."

"Lastly," said Mr. Stefansson in conclusion, "the party has penetrated 150 miles further north than anyone else has done in that part of the ocean."

### SHIPPING FOR AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Exclusive of ships of the Commonwealth Government Line and former enemy vessels, which are being run under the control of the Commonwealth Government, nearly 900,000 tons of shipping left for Australia and New Zealand in December, 1918, and the following month. Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, has been advised by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, who is in London, that 33 steamers representing 323,972 gross tonnage, were sailing in December and January with troops, invalids, munition workers, and families. Apart from these vessels, 60 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 411,600 were coming to load wheat and flour. In addition, 20 cargo steamers with a gross tonnage of 110,216, and 31 neutral and allied vessels of a total gross tonnage of 45,656 were being dispatched to Australia and New Zealand for loading. These vessels represented a total gross tonnage of all classes of 894,455. Mr. Watt regarded this information as "highly satisfactory."

"The most northwesterly point reached by them was Gustavus Adolphus, in the region of 74 degrees north latitude and 140 degrees west longitude, which Weber achieved in the old way in his grand soprano aria apostrophizing the ocean in "Oberton," he very nearly achieves in the modern way in his duet of baritone and soprano, based on a folk tune at the climax of his scene. Some day a skillful composer, one may hope, will come along and complete the idea which he outlines. Such a composer will necessarily enlarge the duet into

### LICQUOR SMUGGLING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—A whisky smuggling case recently tried at St. Catharines, in which two Toronto men were interested, resulted in a loss of \$5,200 for the offenders. They were fined \$1200; whisky confiscated, \$3000; penalty on car, \$800; check for \$200 received for shortage in delivery, payment of which was stopped.

### The Future

The future of your business depends very largely on the clarity of your thinking and the accuracy of your fundamental facts today. Perhaps we could help you to perfect your plans.

### The Seattle National Bank

Resources \$30,000,000

### Wright Restaurants

Wright Food

Wright Prices

### HAZEN J. TITUS, Pres.

Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

### SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

### Fraser-Paterson Co.

SEATTLE, WASH.

### Spelger & Hurlbut

Incorporated

Second Avenue and Union Street

# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Punch and Judy at the Maison Paton

They had rehearsed half the night, for several nights. They had felt a little sleepy off the stage, but on the stage you never would have guessed that it was after midnight.

A play must move smoothly, so the managers persisted in improving the production. If they did not find the curtain running up evenly, they worked it half a dozen times. They tried the various lights over and over and knew the exact second when the footlights should be turned on, when the stage should be darkened or when red or blue effects from the border lights were in order. The wires of the actors were tried with even more care, for you may remember, they all acted on wires.

The managers knew that the experienced actors who had so long pleased the children, at the theater in the Luxembourg Gardens, would be successful and they had confidence in the new assistants, Carlos and Elvira, although they had rehearsed for only a day and a half. Of course, Elvira and Carlos played smaller parts than Punch and Judy and the policeman, or they would have needed more rehearsals.

The costumes of the actors were attended to with care and the wigs, too. Actors do not usually rehearse in their costumes and wigs; it is only at the last one or two rehearsals, or just before the play is to have its first performance, that they wear these. Such rehearsals are called dress rehearsals.

"Dress rehearsal this morning," Judy heard Monsieur Leblanc say to Monsieur Paton, as they were bringing a few new electric bulbs to replace some which were not satisfactory.

"Think of it, Punch! Dress rehearsal this morning!" Judy exclaimed.

"How delightful!" rejoined Punch. "Just what I wanted," said the policeman.

"But we were dressed yesterday, weren't we?" asked Elvira.

"Oh, that's so," said Judy. "We were dressed yesterday, but the real dress rehearsal is the one which comes directly before the first performance."

"I wondered why they paid so much attention to my costume this morning," remarked Carlos.

"Aren't the costumes clever?" asked Punch. "I have always wanted to be a knight in a play."

"You are not only going to be a knight in a play," declared Judy, smiling coyly from behind her fan, "but you are going to play at night."

All joined in the laugh at Judy's joke; then Punch asked, "Are we really going to play at night, in the window of Monsieur Paton? I hadn't heard of that before."

"I heard Monsieur Paton say that some time ago," answered Judy. "He declared that lots of people would pass by the Maison Paton in the evening, and would be greatly attracted by our Spanish play."

"What an experience it will be!" exclaimed the policeman, who had wanted to speak for some time, but had not known what to say.

"Won't we play for the children in the afternoon?" Punch questioned once again. "I should miss that, as we have amused them so long in the Luxembourg Theater. It may be that there will be some children in the evening, just a few."

The actors were as pleased as the children, for now they knew that their opening at the Maison Paton was a great success and that they would probably have a long engagement in their new play.

Some children had been to the Luxembourg Theater and seen Punch and Judy there, but not one who was now in the audience, looking eagerly at the Spanish play, thought that he was seeing the same marionettes. Others of the children had never seen a marionette play before. One could not tell, however, which was having the better time in the audience this afternoon. The applause at the end of the play was so insistent that Monsieur Paton decided that the whole performance must be given over again at once, instead of waiting half an hour, as had been planned.

The actors were as pleased as the children, for now they knew that their opening at the Maison Paton was a great success and that they would probably have a long engagement in their new play.

"Why, Punch," said Judy, "don't you know that we are to give several performances in the afternoon, as well as in the evening? Monsieur Paton thinks and plans just as much for the children as did Monsieur Leblanc."

"Of course," agreed Punch, "and I should have known it. Oh! I am the most happy man in the world to have you to correct me, Judy. I wonder if any of the children will discover us in our new costumes. You look so much lovelier, Judy, that I doubt it, but I must look about the same."

"Why, Punch!" Judy said emphatically, "you know that we always wore that big false nose in the play at the Luxembourg Theater, and the children looked for that. No; there could not be a nobler knight, in appearance as well as in manners, than you."

The managers were with the actors once again and the final, the real, dress rehearsal began. Both Monsieur Leblanc and Monsieur Paton expressed enthusiasm and interest in the performance, as well they might, for never did marionettes act better.

"I believe your show is going to be a greater success than my regular Punch and Judy show has ever been," declared Monsieur Leblanc.

"I thought a little less knocking about would improve the performance," said Monsieur Paton. "There is just as much fun in the play as Punch and Judy ever caused."

"The marionettes look as if they liked their new parts," said Monsieur Leblanc; "their new costumes are quite effective. I may want to use the actors, according to your ideas, next summer."

"Thank you," murmured Monsieur Paton, much pleased; "but summer is quite a way off. I am glad you like the costumes; I think they will please the children."

"The Search, Indeed," had soon passed through its dress rehearsal, and Punch and Judy and the others were in readiness for the opening performance. The children were already collecting outside the great window of the Maison Paton, for there had been large notices pasted on the front of the windows, and in other places, announcing the day and hour of the first performance, and saying that a famous company of marionettes, beautifully costumed, would appear both afternoon and evening without fail.

"It sounds like a lot of people," remarked Elvira. "Have you ever played before large audiences, Lady Pinto?"

"Yes, it does sound like a lot of

children," said Judy; "but children can make plenty of noise, even not a great many children. How jolly it sounds! And, Elvira, I'm just Judy off the stage, not Lady Pinto."

"I wish I could peek," said Punch, "but there isn't a single tiny bit of a hole in the curtain. There are disadvantages in a new curtain."

"I can hardly wait to begin," declared the policeman. "I am sure I recognize the voices of some of the children who have been at our Luxembourg Theater. I wonder if they will like me as well in my new part of innkeeper."

"Of course they will," assured Judy. "I love to hear them and am just as anxious as you are for the curtain to go up."

"Oh!" exclaimed Carlos, "this is going to be a famous day! I marvel that I ever got into such distinguished company."

"Because you deserved it, my faithful attendant," answered Punch, giving him a hearty pat on the shoulder.

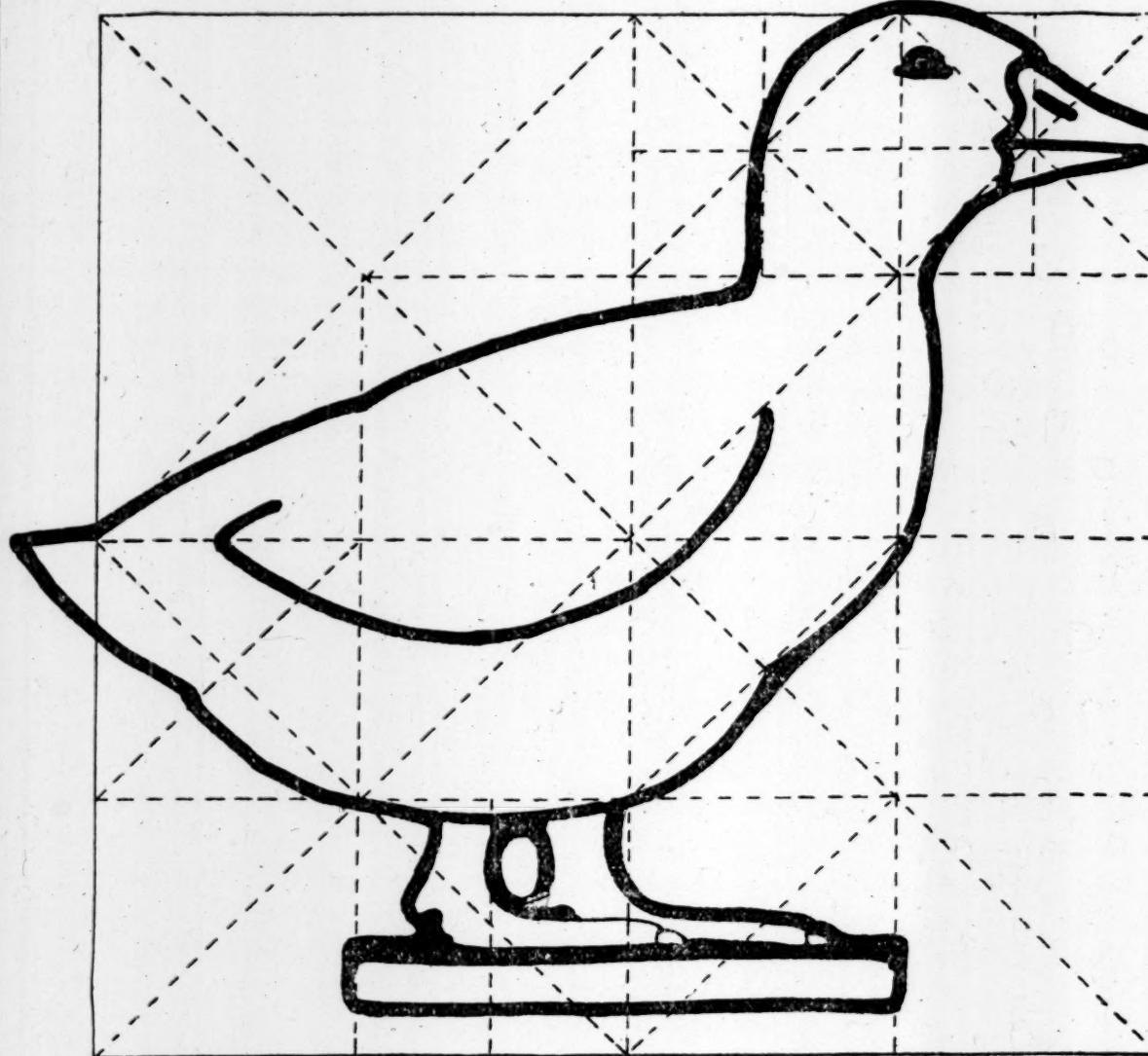
The policeman was about to say something, when Monsieur Paton came up, fixed his wires carefully and then placed him on the stage. The other players knew this meant that the play was to commence, that the beginning of the opening performance now depended only on the curtain being rung up.

The curtain slowly rose.

There were hundreds of little people and a few grown-ups outside the window, and it seemed as if every single one shouted and clapped his heartiest. The stage setting of the exterior of a country inn in Spain was, indeed, attractive and the innkeeper looked jolly.

In a moment the innkeeper—you remember the policeman played this part—was on his feet, dancing an acrobatic dance. How the audience laughed! The children clapped their hands as he finished and wished he would repeat it, but he only bowed acknowledgment of their appreciation and the play went on, for a play must progress. And Punch and Carlos were coming on the stage.

"Run your pencil over the lines, to feel how to make the curves



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### Run your pencil over the lines, to feel how to make the curves

### Making Your Own Toy Ducks

he ran on until, about halfway across the open space of sand on which I was sitting, he suddenly stopped. "Well, old fellow," I said encouragingly, and held out my hand to him. But he remained where he was, gazing at me searchingly with his little jewel-like eyes, yet friendly and curious as any human could have been. "You need not be afraid, I like crickets very much, and I certainly do enjoy that cheerful music of yours."

At these words he came right on, looking up at me all the while, as merrily as you please. When he was about a foot away from me, he sat still, and, for a moment, did something I did not see with his funny little legs, and then commenced to make the loudest music he could with his little fiddle, which is himself, you know. The two little legs rubbed and rubbed away in a perfect succession of chirps and chirps on his wing cases, and surely it was hugely enjoyed by both of us.

"Why, bless your kind little heart," I cried delightedly; "that is the jolliest music I have heard in a long while." At this the little cricket redoubled his efforts. If you could have seen him, standing there on the sand, fiddling away, you would have known that he was doing it in friendly response, and for the pleasure of his new acquaintance.

"That is fine," I cried in heartiest approval. "But do not sing too much all at once." He stopped even as I spoke, and so suddenly that the absolute silence that followed was astonishing. But he still watched me intently with his little eyes, so kind and wise looking.

After a pause, I put out my hand once more and entreated him: "Won't you come up on my hand and visit with me?"

He seemed to gaze at me more intently than ever for a moment, and then he rushed over the sand, as fast as his little feet would carry him, and upon my hand he came as if he had known me always.

I held him gently, and talked quietly, so as not to startle the little fellow. Then I took a grain or two of sugar from the paper bag near, and I said: "I dropped them before him: Here is something nice."

His eye twinkled more than ever, as he reached out his two little feelers or paws, took up a grain and ate it in the daintiest way. After this, he crawled over my hand with the greatest interest, exploring it and examining it in a minute way that was very diverting. Finally, being satisfied, he sat up on his hind legs, and put out his feelers to me in the funniest way: "Chir-r-r-p!" was the sound that followed.

"I wish I knew what it was you are telling me, but I'm sure it's something very interesting."

At this speech, he opened his little mouth and grinned. If you have never seen a cricket smile, or watched his little jewels of eyes twinkle at you with their wise, kindly look, you have missed a wonderful experience.

"It was ever so kind of you to come and visit with me like this," I continued.

Again the little voice sang to me. "Chir-r-r-p! Chirr! Chirr!" The sound was near enough in the grass roots, by this time, to convince me that it was not a timid little visitor, at any rate.

"Where are you, little friend?"

"Chir-r-r-p! Chirr! Chirr!" it said so rapidly that it seemed as if it were one note.

Again the little voice called to me with redoubled interest. The little soldiers of the fall, that waved so gently over me, seemed to whisper that the little one was just about to come out. Presently, from their roots, there appeared a little cricket.

"Hello! So you have decided to come out and talk to me, have you?"

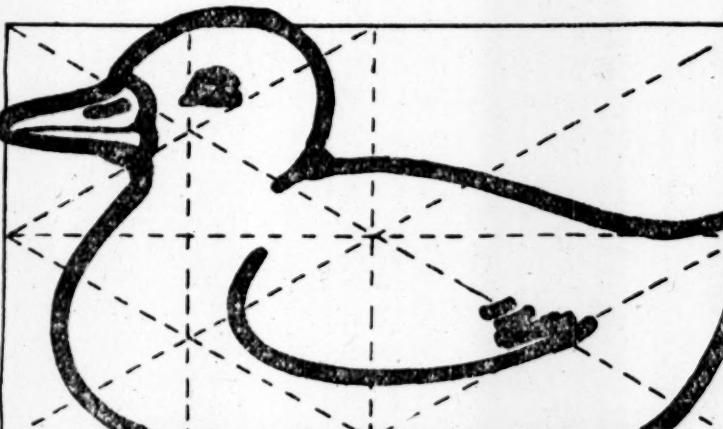
"Chirr! Chirr! Chirr!" and he simply ran toward me in his delight. "That is splendid," I responded, as

hold their heads high, which gives them a peculiarly saucy appearance. The plumage of one variety is golden yellow, but each feather is laced all around with a narrow edging of black. The color markings of the other varieties are similar, except that the plumage is silvery white.

Probably the most aristocratic looking of all the bantams are those known as rosecombs. They, too, are very small, the hens weighing not much over 24 ounces. The roosters are especially handsome, the most conspicuous feature being a very long, arching tail. They are solid white and solid black rosecomb bantams.

While the Japanese bantams may not be called especially handsome, they at least are odd. The body color of the kind most frequently seen is white, but the tails are black, the contrast being very sharp and quite unusual. There are also white and black Japanese bantams.

There are other varieties of bantams, but they are not so common as those named. The silkies are often spoken of as bantams, although they belong to a different class. They are



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### Make your own duckling, of any size you like, by drawing him in an oblong like this

one diagonal and building the new rectangle upon that.

The grain of the wood should run the long way of the toy, so that it will not split easily. Wooden toys may be painted in flat colors, inside the black lines. A white duck, with an orange bill and legs, would be quite delightful.

Bantams require about the same care as other poultry, except,

of course, that they can get along with much smaller quarters and need much less food.

They will thrive better, when given only grain and a dry mash, than when fed soft foods. If they have wheat, barley, or hulled oats for breakfast, and cracked corn for supper, they will be very well satisfied, although it is wise to keep a hopper or box of dry mash or bran, with 10 per cent beef scraps added, where they can help themselves at any time.

They will be grateful for a little green food or cooked vegetables every day, and they must have plenty of water to drink. Bantams eat a litter of straw or hay, two or three inches deep, on the floor of their houses, in which to scratch. It is a good plan to scatter the grain in this litter, so that they will have to busy hunting for it.

It isn't necessary to have a very warm house, but it should be dry, and there should be no cracks in the boards. It is just as well, though, to have a window open all the time, except when the weather gets very cold.

Less time is required to care for bantams than for many other pets, and most boys who have a dozen of them will take care of them. These little fowls become enthusiastic poultry keepers.

## How Timothy Blink Discovered a City

It was an evening in early summer; the sun had still quite a little way to travel before he slipped into his rosy bed. But, in the wood, it was dark, and Knowly, the owl, being hungrier than usual, had slid out of his hole in the tree and was ruffling his feathers and stretching his legs, ready for flight. Outside the hole, swaying on the bough and kicking his small heels, sat Timothy Blink; his dark hair was fluttering and his eyes were twinkling merrily. Knowly blinked at him several times.

"Oh, it's you, is it?"

Timothy started to speak, but Knowly blinked again, ruffled the feathers on his head, and said: "You needn't sit there and expect me to take you for a ride before I've had my supper."

"Why, of course not. Knowly darling," cried Timmie; "only I thought, perhaps, if I found you before, we might have a ride afterward. Really, Knowly, I haven't had a ride for ages."

Knowly blinked again, and said: "Yes, you have. You had one the last time the moon was full, and the last time the moon was new, and then there was the time the birds flew south. Nonsense! You've had heaps." He spread his great wings and sailed off before Timothy could say another word, so he dangled his legs and whistled a little tune and smiled to himself. Then he scrambled down from the tree and wandered off to find his own supper, which was rather late for him. He saw the happy flowers close shining bright petals, he saw a few late birds hurry into his little wood with much flurry and cheeping, and then heard the soft notes that now and then came from the greenness; by this time Knowly was back and the sky was pearl gray.

The eyes of Timothy's very special friend were now glowing like small amber pools out of the dimness and, when Timothy flung his arms around the ruffled neck, he didn't even growl. Then the spreading of those great strong wings and the happy laughter of the small boy, perched on Knowly's back, and they were away far above the earth. The sky was now a soft, deep gray, and suddenly Timothy, looking down, cried out with delight: "Stars, Knowly, stars!" he gasped. "Hundreds and hundreds of them, down down there!" He slid about and almost fell off in his excitement. Knowly snorted in his own superior way, and said: "They happen to be

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## BIG EARNINGS OF LOCOMOTIVE CO.

American Concern and Subsidiaries Six Months' Report Shows Good Gain in Gross Business—Profits Still Large

BOSTON. Massachusetts—The American Locomotive Company and subsidiaries report for six months ended Dec. 31, 1918, as compared with the six months ended Dec. 31, 1917:

6 mos. to 6 mos. to Dec. 31, '18 Dec. 31, '17

Gross earnings \$59,480,226 \$55,959,126

Mfg. maint. & admin. exp. and depn. 50,986,284 29,851,284

Interest 8,492,742 6,107,822

Net profits 14,939,239 9,782,323

Res. for U. S. and Can taxes on profit 3,148,884 2,040,758

Profits available for stks \$5,995,488 3,969,251

Dives on pf stks for 6 mos. 875,000 875,000

Dives on com stks for 6 mos. 625,000 6,500

Res. for add. & bettn. 1,000,000 2,469,251

Surplus profit 2,595,468 2,469,251

\*Equivalent after preferred dividends to 18.8 per cent on \$25,000,000 common stock compared with 12.5 per cent a year ago.

President Andrew Fletcher says to stockholders:

**Gain in Gross Business**

The gross business for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1918, amounted to \$59,480,226, as compared with \$55,959,126 for the corresponding period of the previous year. This large increase was due to the new high records of production made at the larger plants of the company together with the addition of the production of the Richmond and Montreal plants, which in the six months of 1917 were being reorganized and converted from munitions to locomotive manufacture.

The profits for the six months were \$8,244,226 before deductions for taxes in comparison with \$6,010,009 for the six months' period ending Dec. 31, 1917, an increase of \$2,234,843. The percentage of profit to gross was 13.9 per cent as compared with 16.7 per cent for the same period of 1917. A large proportion of the locomotive production was for the United States Railroad Administration and was sold on a smaller margin of profit than was obtained for the output of the 1917 period.

**Reserve for Betterments**

A reserve of \$1,000,000 out of the net profits has been set aside for additions and betterments, continuing the policy of the management to improve the physical conditions and for balancing the productive efficiency of the various plants, and the remaining surplus of \$2,595,488 for the six months' period was carried to the general surplus account, making such account as of Dec. 31, 1918, \$20,423,975.

The value of stock materials on hand as of Dec. 31, 1918, has been written down to the present day market prices.

The amount of inventories of materials and supplies on hand and work in progress Dec. 31, 1918, was \$21,132,377 as compared with \$25,411,834 on June 30, 1918.

The net current assets of the company on Dec. 31, 1918, were \$29,652,742.

**Unfilled Orders**

Shortly after the signing of the armistice orders were received from the government to suspend work on a contract received in October for 190 trench locomotives for military service in France, the contract price for which was \$1,873,400. Negotiations are now under way to effect an adjustment of same. The company received from the United States Railroad Administration a contract for 500 standardized locomotives which are now in process of construction.

The unfilled orders on Dec. 31, 1918, amounted to \$54,517,373, and since that date approximately \$4,200,000 of orders have been received for Canada, South Africa, and the Argentine Republic. We anticipate in the near future a moderate amount of additional foreign buying, but the prospect for domestic orders is very poor. The Pittsburgh plant will be closed at the completion of the latter part of March. The company has sufficient business to operate the other plants at a reduced rate of production until about June 30, 1919.

**NEW YORK BANK REPORT**

NEW YORK, New York—Changes in figures of actual condition of the associated banks of New York City, as displayed in their weekly statement, published Saturday, follow: Surplus \$40,178,400, increased \$23,365,650; aggregate reserve \$553,520,000; loans, discounts, \$4,857,594,000, increased \$71,029,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$19,947,000, decreased \$8,601,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank \$521,027,900, increased \$22,500,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies \$11,188,000, decreased \$31,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies depositors \$11,305,000, decreased \$54,000; demand deposits \$2,875,556,000, increased \$42,000; time deposits \$143,494,000, increased \$2,891,000; circulation \$36,047,000, decreased \$9,000.

**UNITED STATES WORSTED CO.**

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States Worsted Company reports net profits for the year 1918, after all charges and taxes, of \$1,236,187, equivalent to 17.6 per cent on the outstanding \$7,000,000 first preferred stock, as compared with \$2,062,822 in 1917, equivalent to 41.2 per cent on the then outstanding \$5,000,000 preferred stock.

**BONUS IN VICTORY BONDS**

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—The Paton Manufacturing Company has declared a bonus of 25 per cent, payable in Victory bonds.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Best Sugar	73	73	72½	72½
Am. Can.	82	84	81	83
Am. Car. & Pdry.	82	83	81	83
Am. Int. Corp.	61½	63	60	60
Am. Loco.	66½	66½	65	65
Am. Smelters	67½	67½	67	67
Am. Sugar	117½	117½	117	117
Anacondo	60	60½	59½	60½
Andoid Loco.	92	93	91½	92
Bald Loco.	72	73	72	73
B. & O.	48½	49	48½	48½
Beth Steel B.	64	64½	62½	63
do pfd.	105	105	105	105
B. R. T.	23½	23½	23½	23½
Chic. I. & P.	25	25½	25	25½
do 6%	65½	65½	65	65
Corn Products	77	77½	77	77½
Crucible Steel	60	61	60½	60½
Cent. Leather	63	63½	63	63½
Ches. & Ohio	58½	58½	58	58½
Chi. M. & St. P.	36½	37½	36½	37
Cube. Can.	21½	21½	21	21
Electric	72½	72½	72	72
Gen. Electric	154½	154½	154	154
Gen. Motors	148	151	148	150½
Goodrich	68½	69½	68½	68½
Gr. North pfd.	94½	94½	94	94½
Inspiration	45	45	45	45
Int. Mar. Mar. pfd.	101½	102	100½	101½
Kiddey-Springfield	107½	107½	107½	107½
Kirkpat.	30	30	29½	30
L. & P. Co.	13½	13½	13½	13½
Leather Arrow	19½	19½	19½	19½
Light. Co.	17½	17½	17½	17½
Midvale	42½	42½	42½	42½
Mo. Pacific cfs.	25½	25½	25½	25½
N. Y. Central	75½	76	75	75½
N. Y. N. H. & B.	30	30	29½	30
No. Pacific	92½	93½	92½	93½
Pan-Am. Pet.	78	78	77½	77½
Patterson	44½	44½	44½	44½
Penn. Arrow	19½	19½	19½	19½
Reed. & Bowd.	10½	10½	10½	10½
Reading	82	84½	82	84½
Rep. I. & Steel	77	77	76½	76½
So. Pacific	101½	102	101	102
Studebaker	58½	58½	58	58
Tex. Co.	12½	12½	12½	12½
U. S. Rubber	81	82	81	81½
U. S. Steel	92	92	91½	92½
do pfd.	114½	114½	114½	114½
Utah Copper	69½	69½	69½	69½
Western Union	89½	89½	89½	89½
Westinghouse	44½	45	44½	45
Wills-Over.	26½	27	26½	26½
Total sales \$35,000 shares.				

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L. B. 3½s	99½	99½	99	99½
L. B. 1st 4s	93½	93	92½	93
L. B. 2d 4s	92	92	92	92
L. B. 1st 4½s	92½	92½	92	92½
L. B. 2d 4½s	94½	94½	94	94½
L. B. 3d 4½s	95½	95	94½	95
L. B. 4½s	94½	94½	94	94

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	97½	97½	97	97½
Anglo-France 6s	101½	101½	101	101½
City of Lyons 6s	101½	101½	101	101½
French Rep. 5½s	105½	105½	105	105½
Un. Krg 5½s 1919	100½	100½	100	100
Un. Krg 5½s 1921	98½	98½	98	98
Un. Krg 5½s 1927	100½	100½	100½	100½

## BOSTON STOCKS

	Closing Prices
Adv.	Dec.
Am. Tel.	106½
A. & C. Chem. co.	101½
A. Wool. com.	153½
Am. Zinc	13½
Am. Zinc do pfd.	43½
Arizona Commercial	11½
Atl. G. & W. L.	101½
Bush. Fish.	20
C. & G. Elec.	48
Central Elec.	21
Cent. of Me.	21
Ches. & Ohio	1
Chic. & St. P.	22
Chic. & St. P. Sup.	22½
Co. & Hecla	

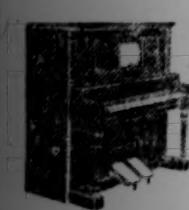


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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## FRAMES AND STAGE SCENERY

## A Plea for Simplicity

The good things in life are not always advertised, at long length, in newspapers. Yet they permeate almost silently, almost secretly. They are carried to and fro by word of mouth, by enthusiasts. A man will buttonhole you in the street, a woman's eyes will sparkle over a teacup, and whether you want it or not, you are given a straight communication of something the enthusiast has seen, heard or felt with the implication that you must see, hear or feel it, too. So the good things, that are not always the most advertised things, get about.

For example: on a windy night, on a Fifth Avenue stage, a man told me with fervor that I must see Walter Hampden's "Hamlet." "It's art," he said, "sheer art—and it buries the bogey of scenery." You perceive that he was man who chooses his words nicely, even in a gale of wind. Because his communication was unpremeditated, because he was enthusiastic, his words impressed me, I remembered them; and the phrase "it buries the bogey of scenery" kept me company.

That phrase became linked up in my mind with the "Bogey of Frames" from which the majority of pictures suffer. Seventy-five per cent of the pictures shown today are overframed. They suffer from gaudy and excessive framing, as 75 per cent of the plays suffer from gaudy and excessive scenery, the object in each case being to camouflage the poverty of the painting and the dialogue with the ornate rhetoric of frames and scenery. A few artists have made the frame harmonize in design and in color with the painting. Whistler did this because he was a man of taste, and taste among painters is the rarest of qualities. His frames are unobtrusive; they aid, they do not asperniate the picture; the works of this master in design and paint reach us purely and directly.

A few theatrical producers make the scenery a subservient accessory to the dialogue. Most of them apotheosize the scenery. With Henry Irving's magnificent Shakespearean productions at the Lyceum Theater clear in the visual memory, their gorgeous and gracious scenery, their effects of surprise and lighting, I ask myself why a scratch performance of "Richard III," at the theater of the London University, many, many years ago, should have left an impression on my memory clearer, more forcible, and more delightful than any of the Lyceum costly productions. The London University performance had no scenery: there were no tricks or trimmings, there was nothing but the magic and the depth of Shakespeare spoken by men and women who loved and understood him. So, you see, when the enthusiast said to me: "Walter Hampden's Hamlet is art—sheer art—and it buries the bogey of scenery," memories were stirred, and I felt a strong desire to see this production.

"Hamlet," I discovered, is being played every Thursday afternoon at the Plymouth Theater, known for this enterprise. As the Shakespeare Playhouse, Mr. Walter Hampden plays "Hamlet" to a moderate audience once a week, in the afternoon, for a few weeks. Mr. Al Jolson plays "Sinhad" every night to a crowded audience for a year or more. Yet "Hamlet" is having a greater influence, almost silently, almost secretly, than "Sinhad." So take heart, little remnant.

Entranced I sat, I confess it, through this performance of "Hamlet," as if it were all new, although I must have seen the play a score of times. It was so intelligent, so simply done, almost conversational, and as the drama unfolded, so old, yet so new, we seemed to be watching the processes of Shakespeare's mind expressing itself without effort in words, magical or majestic, as the occasion required. We suffered with Hamlet, we sympathized with the irresolution of the reflective mind forced into action (the Great War showed numberless cases), we sympathized with him in his poignant interviews with Ophelia, and with his mother; in the brief traffic of the stage repentant-unrepentant King Claudius became reality; Polonius was no longer a buffoon, but a kindly, sententious old man, struggling to be decent to his young master of whims, agony, and genius; and the first grave-digger brought over the footlights the broad humor of Shakespearean England, just such humor as bubbled out from Tommy's lips in the dire trenches. In a word, this performance was stimulating and impressive because the actors were working together, because not one of them was trying to show his own cleverness; because they were united in their effort to interpret Shakespeare. Therefore I understood what my enthusiastic friend meant when he said, "It's art, sheer art."

And there was something more, something that is the kernel of this disquisition. Not until near the end of the performance did I realize its significance, see its full import. There was no scenery. There was, of course, a back cloth, which contained an architectural feature of two pillars and a kind of terrace; and there was a curtain in the middle distance, which was occasionally drawn. The whole play went through from opening to close with this simple setting. Think what this means—Shakespeare undiluted, Shakespeare freed from the bogey of scenery and costly and complicated lighting. Shakespeare played as in his own day when he, the myriad minded, walked on as the Ghost. Once admit this importance of the words, and the unimportance of the accessories, and modern drama will rise and rise until it becomes literature.

The playbill announced a performance of "As You Like It" on the following afternoon. Of course I at-

tended it, and, of course, I found the same spirit pervading it as in "Hamlet." The company played, not as if they were acting, but as if they were enjoying interpreting this love story of life in merry England, merry and philosophical in spite of banishment and the indomitable weather conditions in the midlands. One change only was made in the scenery. In the Forest of Arden the pillars gave place to trees, gnarled, symbolic trees; they sufficed. And instead of a strident orchestra, during the intervals, there was one harpist, and never did "Sigh No More, Ladies," "What Shall He Have Who Killed the Deer?" and "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind," sound so sweet.

The transition from Plays without Scenery to "Pictures without Frames" is easy. Some of the visitors to the "War Paintings by British Artists," at the Anderson Galleries, have asked themselves the reason of the restful air of these pictures. They deal with war, and yet they do not war among themselves. The reason is so obvious that many overlooked it. They had forgotten their Edgar Allan Poe who hid the purloined letter in the most exposed place in the room. The reason of the restful character of the Open war pictures is that they are all framed alike in white frames. The painter insisted upon this. The effect of these negative white frames is that each picture stands alone, making its personal appeal. Our eyes are not distracted by accessories. There is harmony. One picture aids another. The white frames make the less important works look more important and they add to the importance of the more important pictures.

Plays without costly scenery, pictures without costly frames. Economy and efficiency. This should be the foundation of the National Theater and the National Art Gallery of Contemporary Art, and the National Music Hall which may be nearer to achievement than Broadway or the Strand thinks. The idea of focusing on the dialogue, and on the picture is not new. Glotto needed no frames for his wall pictures of Assisi. Shakespeare's contemporaries were content with a sign saying, "This is a house," "This is a tree"—a tribute to the imagination of the audience.

And you will remember that when the stage manager asked Dumas what scenery and properties he would want for a new production, the old man eloquently answered: "I want only four boards and a passion." —Q. R.

## THROUGH VARIOUS NEW YORK SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**N**EW YORK. New York—Little adventures in aquarelle, agreeable episodes in gouache, and more than one poem in pastel, await the visitor at the National Arts Club, where the American Water Color Society offers an exhibition worthy of better appreciation than can it possibly get in this confused and restless season. The element of unexpectedness which gives zest to certain individual discoveries is not so often met in the perennial prize-winners and taken-for-granted names, as in the modest showings of some who are practically strangers. Here, for instance, is "June" (No. 324), the red-haired girl with nasturtiums, whose turquoise eyes and Monna Lisa smile have looked out from canvases of the luxurious Venetians, Titian and Tintoret. This pastel is a portrait by, and of, Agnes Tait. Her handling of the medium in this pastel, a symphony in orange and reds, softly warm and fresh as early summer, gives promise of a talent that from now on will be well known.

Kenneth Hayes Miller, who may have been observed lingering on the outskirts of various independent courses for some seasons past, now has his initial one-man show at Montross. It is full of languid, swarthy figures in sub-tropical scenes, à la Gauguin, and with a few mythological allusions in veiled landscapes of smoldering splendor. Evidently this artist holds the key to some realm on the borderland of fancy where he can wander practically alone, though Arthur B. Davies has been there. Presently we discover this key in a benign, patriarchal portrait of that romantic genius with a child's imagination, Albert Pinkham Ryder. Miller was one of Ryder's few intimates, and their respective works have a mystic something in common, though not the slightest outward resemblance in style. The difference is that Ryder was forever the child, a sort of artist Peter Pan, with whom we always love to associate, because, as Wordsworth says:

Heaven lies about us in our infancy; whereas Miller has matured into a philosopher who, like Arthur B. Davies, paints very human and concrete pictures, despite a fancy for allegorical titles, and even acquires himself with some distinction in a group of drypoint figure studies dealing with womanhood and mother love.

## Western Genres

The all-American group of "Western Genre Paintings" at the Babcock galleries includes two first-rate examples of Charles Russell, the Montana cowboy artist whose work is too seldom seen here, for the paradoxical reason that he is widely known and so highly appreciated in the West that his pictures are for the most part either painted on commission or sold before they have a chance to get into the eastern market. Russell has a poet's feeling for the West that is passing or has already passed—the frontier types, the Indians, the caucuses, the antelopes and the buffaloes. He is a landscape lover, too, and paints, not along the main-traveled routes, but in the less explored Northwest—Montana, the Bad Lands of the upper Missouri, and the far Canadian Rockies.

Notwithstanding his lack of aca-



Photograph by Chapell Studio, Philadelphia

"The Conspiracy," by Wayman Adams

A genial sketch of Charles Burns, J. McLaren Hamilton and Joseph Pennell exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy Exhibition

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY EXHIBIT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**P**HILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The one hundred and fourteenth annual exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts is now before the public and all the usual academy prizes have been awarded save the gold medal of the academy itself and the Philadelphia prize which is awarded as a result of the votes of the visiting public for the picture "It likes best." Up to date, therefore, the prize list runs as follows:

Edward T. Stotesbury prize, \$100, for the picture that is the most important contribution to the success of the exhibition, to Arthur B. Carles for his painting, "Marsellaise."

Jennie Sennett prize, a gold medal, for the best landscape in the exhibition, to Charles H. Davis for his "Over the Hills."

The Beck gold medal, for the best portrait in oil in the exhibition, to Leslie P. Thompson for his portrait of a girl in gallery B.

The Temple gold medal to Daniel Garber, for the best picture in oil without regard to subject, for his "Orchard Window."

The George D. Widener memorial medal for the most meritorious work in sculpture, to Jess M. Lawson for her "Belgium, 1914."

The Walter Lippincott prize of \$360 for the best figure in oil, to Colin Campbell Cooper, for his subject, "Summer."

The Mary Smith \$100 prize for the best painting by a Philadelphia woman, awarded to Julie White Gross, for her subject, "On the Hill."

From one point of view, the exhibition can be considered to represent a rather high level of achievement of the painters, who are unquestionably the "arrived." On the other hand, it has some curious lacks, since a large group of well-known men are not represented. Hugh B. Breckenridge, while Wayman Adams is relegated to a corridor with his twice-told tale in the shape of a rapid-fire sketch of Joseph Pennell, J. McLaren Hamilton and Charles Burns depicted as standing in front of the academy itself and supposedly washing its artistic linen, a thing which has become almost a fixed habit with the three art revolutionists.

But the gallery of honor is "made" not by the committee's exhibits, as one may phrase it, but by the sensational and not entirely agreeable academic nude by Arthur B. Carles called "Marsellaise," a picture that is already the subject of a very vigorous difference of opinion. Carles has been for years very much of a propagandist and he has a large following of youthful disciples in Philadelphia who view any lack of interest in his efforts as sacrilege. Roughly speaking, and the picture is so rough that it calls for this attitude, you see a somewhat monstrous woman standing against a smoky brown background. And with a gesture that is savage almost to frenzy, she is depicted as holding the French colors, a mass of crimson practically outlining her whitish figure, which is more than heroic in its almost inhuman size. One of course in accepting this picture as a powerful work of imagination would not ask for smooth details, but there is almost a slapdash flippancy about the work, largely of intent rather than execution, which is certainly not as a rule considered a characteristic of great art.

Not a War Show

It is perhaps, too, by reason of this picture securing the Stotesbury prize, and possibly because the chief sculptural prize has gone to Miss Lawson's

"Belgium, 1914," that the public has jumped to the conclusion that the academy exhibition is a "war" exhibition. Nothing could be further from the truth. Indeed, the extraordinary and almost paradoxical thing is that, with the exception of two marines, one a canvas by Waugh and a large magazine-cover U-boat effect by Bentz, and a few scattering cityscapes, telling belatedly of the "flag-and-parade" period, there is nothing in the galleries that indicates that the war has touched American artists. Bad or good, the marines, landscapes, figure work, portraits, all breathe of peace and the serenity of familiar occupations. And be it remembered, too, that the war that has inspired the two prize winners is not the "American war" in the proper sense, but France's war and Belgium's war.

Getting down to the main effect of the exhibition, that it is a kind of mark-time display of canvases by well-known names is forced home on one again and again. Indeed, what can be thought of the "up-to-dateness" of a current showing when Robert Vonoh is given the place of honor in the largest gallery through his sentimental picture that was painted in 1882 and shows a group of enraging ladies in a high-colored orchard, gazing at an engagement ring on the finger of one of them, or, perhaps, it is a wed-

ding ring, but who cares? But while the committee has rigidly excluded any of the futurist offerings that may have arrived, and most of these have to go to special galleries these days to display their immature inexperience, modernity is revealed in the usual strong portrait studies by Lukas and Henri, while the exhibition is made notable by two splendid plein-air studies by Daniel Garber, his prize winner and his "Wending," the one showing his daughter, the other his wife, silhouetted and glorified as it were by the brilliant summer sun. For some years Garber has been experimenting with these figure and sunlight effects, and, as most know who frequent art stores, the study of his little daughter Tanis standing against the sun on a vine-clad porch has now become a classic of color reproduction.

Delaware Valley School

At the same time, Garber is not neglecting his studies of the famous Delaware Valley and he exhibits another one of his favorite reproductions of the quarry. This time, though, through him and the other members of the Delaware Valley school, the valley is not so conspicuous this year save perhaps in the case of the three very stunning studies of the ever-familiar scenery by E. W. Redfield. As a contrast, Redfield also sent in a very unlovely study of a Pittsburgh suburb. But his real enthusiasms are for the hillsides, the brook sides around Center Bridge in the crystalline winters. Many houses in England contain large collections of every kind of picture, but these are so crowded, so promiscuously arranged, and in many cases hung so high that they are really very little appreciated. If every owner would spare a few pictures, not necessarily of the highest value, it would soon bring the National Art Collections Fund up to over a hundred pictures. Already the fund has done something to assist municipal galleries, and it is anxious to extend its activities in this direction. We believe that by organization and publicity the plan of national loans can be increased and made more effective.

"The main object of having a large number of pictures to draw from for loan purposes," Mr. Witt continued, "is that it would make it possible to divide them into groups. For instance, groups of landscapes, portraits, or other subjects. Or, again, the groups might be divided according to periods, say Sixteenth, Seventeenth, or Eighteenth Century. The provincial galleries would be encouraged to rearrange their own collections in order to make room for a considerable loan group, such as is contemplated, and the number of pictures involved would be divided accordingly.

William L. Lathrop, one of the veterans of this school, is curiously represented this time, but Charles Rosen has some glorious things, though he and Morgan Colt are now going to New England for their summer inspiration. And Follinsbee who, in a way, is associated with the group, has taken the city-scapes, those that are in the present exhibition being supreme examples of our best landscape work. This time, too, Robert Spencer, one of the most subtle of the Delaware Valley school, the New Hope section, is represented largely by his genre domestic scenes, wash-day and women gossiping in a courtyard.

But there are hosts of good landscapists, not forgetting Davis and the New England group, and when it comes to sentiment, Charles W. Hawthorne in his "Family" supersaturates it with saccharine, while George Bellows, in his "Moonlight Ride," gives you folks in oilskins who do not look unlike the green and slippery denizens of the vasty deep.

The portrait work reaches its highest level in Seyffert's study of Rodney Shays, while Frieske and Childe Hassam pale their ineffectual colors to diaphanous extremes in some very interesting figure studies. The sculpture in general is given over to a small collection of small pieces in which portrait busts are the best, with a comparatively large representation of studies of infants that are most amusing. Of course, Grafy has a portrait bust of an artist friend, this time Childe Hassam; Laessle's bird study is a warlike fighting eagle, entitled "Victory," and John J. Boyle is represented by a group "in memoriam," entitled "Tired Out."

There are also some clever fountain figures by Polasek and others and two very young sculptors, Frank L. Jironch and Raphael Sabatini, have really done something in portrait work.

THE CANADIAN SHOW

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

**L**ONDON, England—Much of the success of the Canadian War Memorial Exhibition is undoubtedly due to the spirit of broadmindedness shown in the choice of the artists commissioned to paint the pictures. Interest has been much increased by having this great event illustrated from the viewpoint of every school of today. It is good also to notice how well the work has been allotted to the many varying art movements and how wisely each has been chosen to interpret a phase of the war. In this respect the most combative elements in modern painting seem to have found their own in depicting the effects of modern warfare. The whole exhibition has been planned on a scale as comprehensive and complete as the magnitude of the work demanded, and in the architectural room are shown the drawings of a colossal building in which these pictures and decorative panels are to be exhibited, as a great and permanent memorial of the heroic part played by Canada in the world war.

A body of five trustees has been nominated to care for the collections, composed, in the first instance, of Sir Sidney Colvin, representing the National Art Collections Fund; Mr. Robert C. Witt, representing the National Gallery; Mr. Charles Aitken, representing the Metropolitan Galleries; Mr. Lawrence Howard, the curator of the Manchester Corporation Art Galleries; and Mr. T. E. Harvey, M. P., representing Mr. Harvey's family.

BRITISH TRUST FUND TO LOAN EXHIBITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**L**ONDON, England—The National Loan Collection Trust has recently brought into being a scheme of worldwide interest in the establishment of a national art collections fund, designed to provide a national collection of pictures which will be available for temporary loan to municipal and provincial galleries. The collection will be divided into groups, and these groups will be lent for periods of three, six, or twelve months, as the case may be. The galleries wishing to borrow a loan group of pictures will address their applications to the National Art Collections Fund, at Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S. W. 1, where the applications will be registered and dealt with according to priority of application. The borrowing galleries will, of course, be asked to defray the expenses of packing, carriage, and insurance against all risks.

Mr. Robert C. Witt, F. S. A., a trustee of the National Gallery in London, and an hon. secretary and trustee of the National Art Collections Fund, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, gave an interesting outline of the scheme, which he said, was one the trust had had in view for some time, and they were only waiting for someone to take the lead in supplying the nucleus of the pictures.

Just technique—yet they had brought high honors and reputation. Just painting—and we have searched our vocabularies for new words of praise. In those humble, clear-seeing words of the artist was a sermon on art, a sincerity that should seize the attention of any layman, a condemnation of a perverted art education throughout the world that has let a sham of craft stand for that great form of human expression that one calls art, that has shut out the layman as from a mystic shrine with its mumbo-jumbo of technical phrases, and that has fairly drowned sincerity and thought in its tinted waters.

For those earlier canvases of Davis, true as they are in registration, just as they may be in price, as they may stand above the works of so many of the contemporary landscape painters, are primarily for the eye and for the admiration. And it is Mr. Davis himself who has had the courage and the bigness to point it out. The new paintings bespeak the moods of the artist's beloved, sturdy, homely, beautiful New England, made eloquent of crisp burnt autumn, saddened by the passing of seasonal color, buoyant with the continuity of life; of winter's shortest days, when nature steadfastly proves her faith; of spring's first awakening breath, that comes before the faded fields have lost the memory of one summer in the hope of another. These paintings are for the heart and the mind.

Painting the handmaiden of art, technique the channel for thought—this is the great and rare lesson of the Davis show at Doll & Richards' in Boston. It is a show, to be sure, regrettably handicapped by overlarge and overornamented gallery frames—but that is an object lesson, too, of what should not be done.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**L**ONDON, England—Immediate and wonderful changes are expected as the result of the new rule entered in the statute book of the Royal Academy, by which an age limit is fixed for members. The effect of this will be the creation of a dozen or more vacancies among the Academicians, which will have to be filled from the Associates, and a corresponding call will then be made upon the artists from outside. This must result, not only in a great change in numbers, but in the inevitable inclusion within the Academy ranks of many of the more vigorous and progressive painters of today, who so far have been able to gain but scant recognition on its walls.

The Royal

## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown &amp; Dawson

## A street in Petrograd

## Long Streets Paved With Cobbles

It cannot be said that the first sight of the Russian capital is attractive. The neighborhood of the docks is dreary. . . . Long streets paved with cobbles, flanked by low houses of wood and plaster, usually painted a nondescript yellow or brown, with here and there a larger building; a gaunt, unkempt population, whose most conspicuous articles of attire are their high boots; quantities of small carts of a primitive build, the shafts held together with an arched yoke, which is sometimes painted and ornamented. The central streets are naturally

somewhat handsomer, but there is hardly anything that can be described as fine and imposing. Even the famous Nevsky Prospekt is disappointing, in spite of its immense length and width. It is an endless street, nearly three miles long from the Admiralty to the convent of St. Alexander Nevsky, and save for one turn at the Znamenskaya Square, absolutely straight.

The view of the Neva quays is the only part of the town which can be described as impressive, for the huge expanse of water lends a dignity even to the uninteresting buildings along the quays. The bridges are not without grandeur, and the general view of the mighty stream with its shipping, its gigantic masses of timber rafts, and the piles of pseudo-classic architecture produce momentary impression of a really great world-city.

As for the people in the streets they are a curious collection of types, although less interesting and varied than those one sees in Moscow. A large number are in uniform, for the Russian capital is swarming with officials, and all Russian officials, too, wear uniforms. Officers of the army or the navy, employees of the ministries, clerks of every government department, university students, and even schoolboys, all are in some kind of uniform. Here and there one sees men with small eyes, high cheekbones, and shaven heads barely covered by tiny black velvet caps, attired in long frocks, black or gray, and loose trousers. These are Tartars from the Volga, of whom there are large numbers scattered about all over Russia.

Signor Luigi Villari, in "Russia of Today" (1910).

## This That We Call Human History

By very nature it is a labyrinth and chaos, this that we call Human History, an abatis of trees and brushwood, a world-wide jungle, at once growing and dying. Under the green foliage and blossoming fruit-trees of today there lie, rotting slower or faster, the forests of all other years and Days. Some have rotted fast, plants of annual growth, and are long since quite gone to inorganic mold; others are like the aloe, growths that last a thousand or three thousand years. You will find them in all stages of decay and preservation; down deep to the beginnings of the History of Man. Think where our alphabetic letters came from; where our speech itself came from; the Cookeries we live by, the Masonries we lodge under! You will find fibrous roots of this day's occurrences among the dust of Cadmus and Trismegistus, of Tubalcain and Triptolemus; the tap-roots of them are with Father Adam himself and the cinders of Eve's first fire! At bottom, there is no perfect History; there is none such conceivable.

All past Centuries have rotted down, gone confusedly dull and quiet.

Histories are as perfect as the Historian is wise. . . . For the leafy blossoming Present Time springs from the whole Past, muddled and unrememberable, so confusedly as we say;—and truly the Art of History, the grand difference between a Dryasdust and a sacred Poet, is very much even this: To distinguish well what does still reach to the surface, and is alive and frankent for us; and what reaches no longer to the surface, and is moldered safe underground, never to send forth leaves or fruit for mankind any more; of the former we shall rejoice to hear; to hear of the latter will be an affliction to us; of the latter only Pedants and Dullards, and disastrous malefactors to the world will find good to speak. By wise memory and by wise oblivion; it lies all there! Without oblivion there is no remembrance pos-

sible. When both oblivion and memory are wise, when . . . man is clear, melodious, true, there may come a modern Iliad as a memorial of the Past; when both are foolish, and . . . overclouded with confusions, with unverities and discords, there is a "Rushworthian chaos." Let a Dryasdust be blamed, beaten with stripes as you will; but let it be with pity, with blame to Fates chiefly. Alas, when sacred Priests are arguing about the "black and white surplices"; and sacred Poets have long professedly deserted Truth, and gone wood-gathering after "ideals" and such like, what can you expect of poor secular Pedants? The labyrinth of History must grow ever darker, more intricate and dismal; vacant cargoes of "ideals" will arrive yearly, to be cast into the oven; and noble Heroisms of Fact, given up to Dryasdust, will be buried in a very dry-as-dust manner!

But the thing we had to say and repeat was this, that Puritanism is not of the Nineteenth Century, but of the Seventeenth; that the grand unintelligibility for us lies there. The Fast Day Sermons of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, in spite of the Church, Westminster, in spite of the navy, employees of the ministries, clerks of every government department, university students, and even schoolboys, all are in some kind of uniform. Here and there one sees men with small eyes, high cheekbones, and shaven heads barely covered by tiny black velvet caps, attired in long frocks, black or gray, and loose trousers. These are Tartars from the Volga, of whom there are large numbers scattered about all over Russia.

Signor Luigi Villari, in "Russia of Today" (1910).

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For MARY BAKER EDDY

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles to be addressed to the Editor.

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Second Stage of Armageddon

SOME ONE has insisted that the Syndicalist gospel originated in the Collegia of pagan Rome; indeed, that the workers of Tyre, who built Solomon's temple, and those of the Piraeus, who set the Parthenon on the rock that towers over Athens, were organized on a syndicalistic basis. The suggestion is a picturesque one, even if the historical bases are a little less firmly established than they might be. More substantial is the claim that the modern sponsor for the idea was Robert Owen in the Constitution of the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union of 1831, and that its descent can be traced, by the purest title, in the organization of the Knights of Labour, and that of the Industrial Workers of the World. All of which is, no doubt, as it were, words and nothing but words to garment makers on strike in New York, or miners threatening to shut down the collieries in England. Nevertheless it is worthy of a wise man's consideration, for it shows the restless endeavor of the human mind to find something better and more satisfying than that which it possesses.

Efforts there have been, some wise, some most unwise, to remedy matters. Efforts ending in Peasants' Revolts and French Revolutions, or petering out in well-intentioned amiabilities like "Young England." Yet today you have the garment makers of New York striking for the right to redress, and the English miners for the larger life. And this, tens of centuries after the carpenters of Tyre gilded the timbers of the Temple, or the masons of the Piraeus squared the stones of the Parthenon. The reason for the failure after all is an exceedingly simple one. The reformers have trusted to their own ever-varying views of what was good for themselves or their neighbors, instead of striving to follow the demands of Principle. Even the tiny minority to whom the Golden Rule has been something more than a pious reflection has not understood that Principle must be grasped scientifically. What has followed in such circumstances has been inevitable. The ancient and axiomatic proverb known to the builders of Rome, "As many men, so many opinions," has gathered in its harvest of discord and defeat. And the sandals of the Greek builder have been transferred to the feet of Eugene Debs.

What, then, is going to be the attitude of a Christian Twentieth Century towards the eternal question? It must surely be this, that the worker is entitled to a generous proportion of the results of his toil. To a proportion, that is to say, which will provide him with a comfortable home and an absence of daily anxiety on the subject of the hunger line, as well as to a reasonable opportunity for cultivation and amusement. If this is not granted, those who oppose it and refuse it will be forced to account to society for their attitude, for society is weary of seeing law and order disrupted by strikes and revolutions the justice of which it finds itself frequently incapable of questioning. For, be it said, the strike is the most wasteful and clumsy method of settling disputes ever invented, being, as it is, a sort of war and water. Take as an example the recent strike on the London underground railways. For days the workers themselves and the poorer class of salary earners were subjected to considerable hardship, and everybody to unlimited inconvenience while, all the time, the great officials, at whose decision the strike was hurled, were able to avoid all the hardship and all the inconvenience by the simple use of their motor cars. And, as a result, everybody knows that a rise in wages is commonly followed by a rise in prices which, if it leaves the parties to the quarrel pretty well where they were, leaves the consumer very much in the condition of the flattened gentleman, in a recent cartoon of Mr. Punch's, a gentleman who is likely in the end to be the man most easily converted to socialism.

In short, exactly what every farsighted person saw would come about with the conclusion of the war, unless steps were taken to prevent it, has come or is coming about. The stoppage of the war industries and the return of the soldier has brought about a collapse in the labor market. In Great Britain this is being temporarily met by a tremendous system of relief verging on an expenditure of £1,000,000 a week. Yet so obviously inadequate is this that Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck proposes to bring in a forty-four-hours a week bill, as the only way of providing for those out of work. In the United States the story is very similar. One of the ablest labor leaders told a representative of this paper, only a few days ago, that, if something were not done to prevent it, the bread line, by June, would be the longest the country had ever seen.

Talk to the owners talk to the leaders of the men, and you will not find on either side any delusion as to the seriousness of the situation. And it is all the same whether you carry on such a conversation in London or in Rome, in Paris or in New York. What, in a general and very crazy way, is termed Bolshevism is feeding on the dangers of the situation. The man who, for months past, in the trenches has been reading what was going to be done for him when he came home, has gained, quite possibly, an inflated sense of his own value. But, when he does come home, and learns that even his own old position is not open to him, owing to the slackness of trade, he is likely to become a good listener before the soap box. This is one, and just one, of the factors which make for trouble. At the same time to describe this trouble as Bolshevik is ridiculous. People are beginning to use the word Bolshevik with the same careless indifference with which Mrs. Camp employed the word aggravate, and a similar, though far more dangerous, confusion is likely to result. There may be, and there very likely are, a number of very real Bolsheviks amongst the eastern European members of the I. W. W., but the Bolshevism of the Clyde might with greater justice be

spelt Syndicalism, and its arms be described not as the machine gun but as the sabot.

Still, even so, the position is a serious one enough. Putting aside all inflammatory factors, labor is out for a complete reconsideration and readjustment of its position. This position was defined as clearly as possible in the statement made, quite recently, in the House of Commons, by the General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. Mr. Thomas left, indeed, little to the imagination:

"The organized workers of Great Britain have made up their minds to obtain for themselves an increasing share of the wealth which their labor has produced and produces. The workers of the threefold organization are determined to shorten materially the hours of labor in their respective industries. They are dissatisfied with the system of society which treats their labor power as a mere commodity to be bought, sold and used as though they were machine-like units in the process of wealth production and distribution, and they therefore demand that they shall become real partners in industry, jointly sharing in determining the working conditions and management."

There you have the last word of labor in every civilized country in the world. And labor follows its demand with the question, "What are you going to do about it?" On the statesmanlike quality of the reply, not only of capital but of governments, to that question, may depend the future peace of the world. It is the second stage of Armageddon.

### The President and the League

WHATEVER doubts may disturb the thought of others, in official or non-official life, in his own party or out of it, President Wilson appears to be moved by complete conviction in all of his utterances upon the soundness of the position of the United States with reference to the League of Nations. At this point it may not be amiss to say that members of Congress and others have a perfect right to disagree with the President, and that opponents of the entire proposition and plan for a League of Nations may be influenced by as exalted a regard for the national interest and the world welfare as those who accept the President's statement of the case unquestioningly and enthusiastically. It needs only to be added here that because of the foresight and wisdom he has displayed throughout his public life, because of his comprehensive grasp on world-wide popular needs, aspirations, and demands, and because of the confidence his course has inspired among the leaders of all other nations, friendly or unfriendly to the country which he represents in the Peace Conference, the President's opinion and counsel are certain to carry extraordinary weight in the United States.

The tendency of the American public is to trust Mr. Wilson fully, and this trust has been strengthened by his continual assurance that in the consummation of the covenant which he is prepared to sign in behalf of his country, every cherished tradition, ideal, and right of the United States will be safeguarded. Within the last week, as if in reply to the doubts that have made themselves manifest, not only in speech but in manner, he has asserted and reasserted his firm conviction that in no particular does any provision of the charter of the league conflict with the United States' Constitution. He has, made it plain, to those inquiring with reference to such points, that he has given his closest attention to all questions having a bearing upon the relation of the league charter to the organic law and traditional ideals of the nation. Moreover, although an acknowledged authority himself on constitutional questions, he has sought and obtained the advice of eminent lawyers with regard to all doubtful or debatable points.

There appears to be some doubt in his mind, not as to intended, but perhaps as to the apparent conflict with the constitution existing in the provision for the enforcement of territorial decrees. This provision he will seek to have amended, although he does not appear to regard with gravity the objections to the provision as it stands.

Concerning the Monroe Doctrine, his view will be the more widely shared by the thoughtful people of the nation as the logic of his position is more generally understood. He is reported as holding that the constitution of the league could not contravene the Monroe Doctrine when it provides for an extension of that doctrine to all the world. If the League of Nations, through the enforcement of its chartered authority, is to create, preserve, and maintain conditions throughout the world which the Monroe Doctrine created, preserves, and maintains for the American continents only, then that doctrine will simply be reinforced by something broader and more effective in its influence and power. This is a rational conclusion.

There is some talk, among certain of the opponents of the President's League of Nations policy, about a protest against what they call a surrender of the country's nationalism to a socialistic dream. The thing here designated as a socialistic dream represents the aspiration which millions of people have cherished through centuries, and never more warmly or more hopefully than during the last four and a half years, that the curse of war might be removed from the earth. Woodrow Wilson is an idealist, it is true, but he is, today, the recognized leader of hundreds of millions of idealists throughout the world, all of whom are praying that the magnificent opportunity now presented for the establishment of a basis of permanent international peace shall not pass unimproved. In the last analysis, the point which those who oppose the President's plan must face is, whether or not the nations which apparently have the power so to determine shall leave unsettled the question of the attempted abolition for all time of war, with its long train of evils. Never before in all the world's history has human sentiment been so well prepared as now for the acceptance of any plan, no matter how crude or incomplete at the start, promising a radical departure from the ancient and barbarous method of settling international disputes. Those who interpose petty objections, who offer arguments supported only by national selfishness, who, out of a liking for contention, or from partisan prejudice, undertake to prevent or seriously postpone the consummation of a covenant that aims to do away with war, are assuming a terrible responsibility.

The people of the United States less than two years

ago, almost with one accord, seconded the declaration of their President that the United States was ready and determined to throw itself, without reservation, into a struggle for the preservation of everything that civilization held dear. No limitation was placed, by President or people, on the cost or sacrifice that might be involved in this decision. The same high impulse that inspired the country then should inspire it now. For it is inconceivable that this nation should find it necessary to sacrifice any essential of its freedom or its traditional independence in order to do its part in the organization of the world on a basis of preserving the peace instead of on a basis of making war. A new era is opening. Into it, confident of its own liberty as it upholds the liberty of the other nations of the world, comes the United States of America, not to destroy the American ideal of government, but to fulfill it.

### Prices and the Business Outlook

ALTHOUGH almost four months have elapsed since the signing of the armistice, business conditions throughout the world are far from normal. In fact, from surface indications, little progress has been made toward readjustment to a peace basis. More has, however, been accomplished in this direction than is generally known. Although the present situation is not at all favorable, and the outlook is not bright, there is little doubt that a great industrial awakening is to be experienced in the future. The time when this awakening will take place will largely depend upon how soon men of affairs will make the necessary sacrifices to bring it about. Orders for all kinds of merchandise and supplies have been accumulating during a period of four and a half years. Besides this accumulation there is the need for reconstruction of the war-torn portions of Europe. It is easy to see, therefore, that there is a tremendous demand, and the producing countries are well able to supply this demand. The great obstacle to the industrial awakening is the continued high prices for commodities. Nearly everything purchasable has attached to it a price very little if any lower than that prevailing before the close of the war. This is particularly true with regard to foodstuffs and other things having a direct bearing on the cost of living. The increases in the cost of food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and sundries, during the war period, as reported by the United States National Industrial Conference Board, amounted to from 50 to 55 per cent. Some estimates are considerably higher. Since the armistice was signed there has been some decline in prices of various articles of food, but in other items of living expense there has been very slight, if any, reduction in prices. It is probably this which mainly accounts for the stubborn resistance which labor is making to any proposed reduction in wages.

There is no doubt that further reductions in commodity prices are coming, and they seem likely to be drastic. Whether the average prices will ever be as low as those prevailing before the war is doubtful. The fact that there is a greater volume of money in circulation in the United States than formerly would seem to indicate that prices will not come all the way down to the pre-war level, for the more money there is in circulation the higher prices go. In some industrial quarters, sincere efforts have been made to encourage a renewal of industrial activity by lowering prices. Steel, cotton, and copper have experienced a considerable decline. Some concessions in the building industry have been noted. A roofing concern advertises that it has reduced its prices practically to the pre-war level. A radiator company announces a cut of 25 per cent in the price of its products. Building materials, however, are still abnormally high, as a general thing, and will have to come down considerably more before there is likely to be a genuine renewal in new construction.

The United States Department of Commerce has taken steps, through the appointment of a committee, to confer with representatives of the basic industries of the country and inquire into conditions. The purpose is to formulate a scale of prices at which the government and other prospective buyers would be justified in making purchases, and at which manufacturers would be willing to sell merchandise. What will come of the undertaking it is hard to forecast, but it is encouraging to know that the government seems disposed to exert its best efforts toward the restoration of business activity.

### Lower California

PERIODICALLY, since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz, the question of the advisability of purchase by the United States of the isolated peninsula known as Lower California has been broached and widely discussed. In the time of Diaz, Mexico had made such progress, and was making such headway in many fields of activity, that it hardly occurred to anybody as a possibility that the republic could be induced to part with any of its territory. Nor was there any great desire in the United States to tempt Mexico to part with any of it. Recently, because of the seeming inability of the Mexican Government to restore order throughout its immense domain, because of the troubles that have been almost continuous along great stretches of the border, and as a result of an increasing demand in the United States for expansion, growing out of the demobilization of a great army and the consequent need of industrial opportunities, Mexico has been very widely regarded as offering a possible outlet.

Not only has there been renewal of the proposals looking to the purchase of Lower California, but there has been no little talk of the wisdom of buying a slice of Mexico running along the entire border, and even of making a cash offer for the entire State of Sonora. While there is nothing to show that official approaches have been made in any of these particulars, it has been announced semi-officially on the part of Mexico that if made they would receive no consideration. This, however, may not be the case with regard to Lower California, which Mexico could part with at no great loss, but, rather, at a great saving in its general administrative expenditures. It goes without saying that Mexico would be expected freely to consent to parting with the peninsula before the United States would go far with the negotia-

tions. How far the United States may go with the negotiations, now or hereafter, if it is encouraged, may be judged by the fact that, owing to the extent, exposure, and inviting nature of the coastline of Lower California in certain possible contingencies, the Pacific Fleet patrolled the ocean off the peninsula for a considerable time during the progress of the war.

Lower California is thinly peopled, and enormous areas are entirely uninhabited; yet many recent travelers claim that parts of the peninsula are quite as attractive, to those who like a dry or a warm climate, as any of the territory of California, Arizona, or New Mexico. The Japanese were beginning to come into Lower California when the war broke out, and this fact, it may be recalled, aroused much interest and caused no little concern in the United States. Of the entire population of 50,000 in 1915 a large percentage were said to be from the land of Nippon.

The present talk of purchase revives the story that several United States engineering concerns have long had plans prepared for the development of the peninsula in many particulars, industrially, commercially, and socially. Some people go as far as to say that Lower California will some day rival Southern California and Florida as a winter resort.

### Notes and Comments

REPORTS just issued by the United States Department of Labor are to the pleasing effect that many of the breweries in Pennsylvania will be transformed into ice cream manufacturing plants. That is something worth while. The owners of the establishments in question will find that their new industry will be in every way more acceptable to the American people than the old. If now they will only extend the good work by transforming the saloons they control into ice cream "parlors" they will be taking a long step toward rehabilitating the neighborhoods which they have for so long a time degraded and depressed. Other states should observe with keen attention every upward step taken by the Pennsylvania brewers, and make plans to follow their example.

THE Sorbonne, that mother of learning, has opened her doors to the art of the cordon bleu and to the cordon bleu as well. Two lectures have been delivered in the Amphithéâtre Richelieu by a Frenchwoman, an expert on how to make the best of everything out of next to nothing; out of war rations in fact. It is not really so very strange, or incongruous even, that the old Sorbonne should thus bestow august recognition on the culinary art, for in the Thirteenth Century, when Robert de Sorbon opened his college in the Rue Coupe-Gueule, the feeding of poor students was one of his main intentions.

THERE is now in operation in Brooklyn, New York, a trolley car that can be operated solely by the motorman, who supervises and regulates the admission of passengers at a front entrance with the aid of a coin register. The door at which the entrant stands must close before the car can go, and the door will not close until the entrant pays his nickel and passes inside. There you are. At least, there you are, if you are inside. If you are outside while a woman entrant is looking for her purse, which she decides first she has forgotten, then that she hasn't, and then is not certain either way, why, there you aren't.

INFORMATION that a complete factory equipment, consisting of 340,000 pounds of machinery and tools, is about to be shipped to Italy to make steel poles for the transmission of electricity in the reconstruction of Italian industries recalls the enterprise of the American citizen who came before the British War Department, during the Boer War, with a new cartridge belt that he had just invented. "This is very good," said an official of the department, in effect, "but unfortunately we have no plant to manufacture it." "If that is the only objection," replied the American, "it is easily settled. I have brought the plant with me. All I need is a piece of land on which to set it up." And so he went ahead, making a good-sized fortune by his invention and the belief in it that had led him to come prepared to manufacture it in quantity.

NOW that a section of the Evangeline country, in Nova Scotia, is to be a park, one wonders what would have happened if Hawthorne, instead of Longfellow, had written the story. Hawthorne, as is known, had it under consideration, and then turned it over to Longfellow. Possibly the result would have been the same, but the fact stands out that none of the characters created by Hawthorne remain in the memory as vividly as does Longfellow's Evangeline.

IF a bill introduced into the United States Congress by a Representative from Texas should be enacted into law, drop letters, after Jan. 1, next, would be at the rate of 1 cent an ounce, with other letters at 2 cents, and, after Jan. 1, 1922, all letters would be carried through the mails of the United States at a uniform rate of 1 cent per half ounce. There will be no serious objection to this reduction if it shall be established, meanwhile, that regard for the national revenues will permit of it. But a more desirable improvement in the postal system of the country would be an assurance by the Post Office Department that letters carrying any rate of postage would reach their destination, as they formerly did, within reasonable time.

WHEN the Bolsheviks ordered foreigners out of Russia, one of the rare exceptions was an Englishman, Mr. W. V. Keeling, who would have been glad enough to have gone with the rest. But Mr. Keeling, who had come to Russia to teach Russian workmen certain new processes in printing, was so good a printer that he was kept in the country, appointed chief lithographer to the committee on public education, as Bolshevikism understands it, and has only just escaped. A trade unionist himself, he reaches England in good time to warn both union men and Socialists that whoever supports Bolshevikism supports wholesale murder and systematic starvation. And this warning will carry the more weight because Mr. Keeling says that he was as well treated as the conditions in that distressed country would permit.